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The Arctic North-East and West Passage.

DETECTIO FRETI HUDSONI

OR

HESSEL GERRITSZ'S COLLECTION OF TRACTS BY HIMSELF, MASSA AND DE QUIR

ON THE N. E. AND W. PASSAGE, SIBERIA AND AUSTRALIA

Reproduced, with the Maps, in *Photolithography* in Dutch and Latin after the editions of 1612 and 1613.

AUGMENTED WITH A NEW ENGLISH TRANSLATION

by FRED. JOHN MILLARD,
English Translator at Amsterdam.

AND AN ESSAY ON THE ORIGIN AND DESIGN OF THIS COLLECTION

by S. MULLER Fz.
Keeper of the Records at Utrecht.

AMSTERDAM.
FREDERIK MULLER & Co.
1878.

Gedrukt bij Joh. Enschedé & Zonen, te Haarlem.

PREFACE.

The collection of tracts on Arctic discoveries by Hudson and the other Explorers, edited by Hessel Gerritsz. in 1612, has been often reprinted both in Dutch and in Latin. These texts, however, which present important variations, have not hitherto been printed together; nor in any edition have all the maps been given.

As this collection has been, and always will be, the principal source of our knowledge about these important researches, I have considered it advisable in the interest of science, to reproduce the very rare Dutch original, the Latin translation, and all the maps, thus utilising my good fortune as possessor of both editions.

A quite new and extremely careful translation into English has been added, the old one in the rare collection of Purchas, 1625, being incomplete, incorrect, and difficult to obtain.

As the various tracts in the book of Hessel Gerritsz have at first sight but slight internal connection, and as the idea of their combination and publication may be to many mind obscure, I have entreated Mr. S. Muller to explain the origin and design of the collection. Being the author of the „History of the Dutch Northern Company" he indeed, is the most competent authority upon the subject.

AMSTERDAM, June 1878. FREDERIK MULLER.

INTRODUCTION.

The little book we now beg to present to the public in its original form, is not only one of the rarest, but one of the most remarkable productions of the very fertile Netherland press in the beginning of the 17th century. However small and unassuming in appearance, it was not only the first publication issued concerning Hudsons most famous voyage, but contains also every thing we know of the plans of that great mariner. Mr. Murphy's clever essay indeed already directed the attention of the public to this side of the book. In it, and in Dr. Ashers learned disquisition concerning Hudson, the reader will find a detailed account respecting the great importance of what is here related from very good sources about Hudsons voyage, and of the mafs which accompanies this description. Only this would be sufficient to justify a reprint of this little book, of which only three or four copies are known to exist. And more than this. Besides the accounts of Hudsons voyage,

voyage, we here find a very extensive description of the oldest commercial connexions of Russia with the then so very mysterious Siberia; we also meet with a relation of the conquest of that country, which followed shortly after, an event which is so very imperfectly known, and finally a vast treasure of most interesting particulars in a geographical point of view respecting the north of Russia and Siberia, the coast of the Ice-sea, the trading-roads in use towards the close of the 16th century, and the customs and manners of the tribes residing there. And all this we have from the hand of an eye-witness, who was a man of a cultivated taste and had come to Russia with the definite object in view of obtaining a knowledge of the country and its traffic, — who did not even hesitate to expose his life to wrest this map from the hands of the mysterious Russians. Finally this varied collection contains a remarkable, though little noticed account, from the hand of the traveller himself, concerning an expedition for the discovery of the unknown south country undertaken by the famous Pedro Fernandez de Quiros, of whom Mr. Major recently testified, that: »he left behind him a name which for merit though not for success was second only to that of Columbus."

And how the favourable opinion we have of this remarkable collection increases, when we learn that the publisher was no other than the cartographer Hessel Gerritsz., a name which perfectly warrants the

the reliability of the accounts given. Hessel Gerritsz., born in the Dutch village of Assum, belongs to the race of learned cartographers and printers, of whom the Netherland Republic was so justly proud. Well acquainted with such men as Plancius and Massa, Gerritsz. was, like his contemporaries Hondius and Blaeu, exactly the person fit to pronounce his verdict in the learned questions which are discussed in the little book he published. The fruits of his labour, among which stands foremost the little work here reprinted, testifies to his skill. We find of him moreover maps of Russia, Lithuania and other lands in the large atlass of Blaeu, — of America in the well-known work of De Laet, — of Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya in his own »Histoire du pays nommé Spitsbergen." There exist also maps drawn by him of Batavia, of the Indian Archipelago and even of New-Guinea. His varied knowledge already attracted the attention of the East India Company, who appointed him in 1617 their cartographer, a position which he occupied till his death, which took place in the first days of 1634. It was of course to be expected that a man of such a stamp, as soon as he published a work of this character, on a ground where he felt himself quite at home, would produce something not only perfectly answering to the exigencies of the moment, but which might be likewise of great value in our own time to historical researches. And this is most especially the case with his first known publication entitled

entilled: »Description of the land of the Samoyeds." That his work suited the taste of his contemporaries is not only evident from the four editions it passed through, but more especially from the innumerable versions it underwent in different languages, in nearly all the geographical works of the time. We shall soon perceive on a closer survey, that the book is likewise of great importance to ourselves. We beg however first to premise a few words about the time in which it appeared, and the particular object of its publication.

The year 1612 was cast in the very centre of a period, when the general interest felt in polar navigation was at its full zenith. The East India Company, that had been called into existence by the States General, ten years ago, was now in her prime. The treasures it imported from the East Indies, a region with which one was so very imperfectly acquainted, had gradually excited the envy of the excluded Hollanders and inhabitants of Zealand. Besides this, the aversion peculiarly felt by this nation to all kinds of monopoly must be taken into account, so that soon after the erection of the Company, enterprising merchants looked round in search of means to compete with their rival. And the danger impending over the East India navigation was not a little increased, when the Twelve years Truce had deprived the vast numbers of seamen and adventurers, with whom the mariners provinces swarmed, of a fair opportunity of giving full scope to their

their wish to share the dangers and profits of long voyages and perilous battles. Also for them the remote provinces of the southern hemisphere were the only places where they could find the means of subsistence and at the same time deal the hated king of Spain, notwithstanding the Treaty, a rude blow. It is therefore at the commencement of the Treaty (1609) we perceive the efforts to vie with the East India Company assume their full vigour. Another circumstance however, likewise contributed to this state of things.

Earlier efforts, made by the enemies to the Company, had constantly proved futile from the impossibility of making an infraction on the charter of the Company; but during the last years before 1609 the general attention had again been directed to a vulnerable point, which this charter offered to the aggressors. It is a fact widely known, that the Netherlanders, who in the path of commerce and navigation generally followed with extraordinary boldness the tracks which the English had opened, had already towards the end of the 16th century also commenced the expeditions in the Ice-sea, first undertaken by their rivals. Olivier Brunel, a Netherlander, who had acquired a large fund of experience in Russian service, made the first trials; some years after followed the three world-renowned voyages of Linschoten and Barendsz., whereupon the Netherlanders, — again according to their wont, — left their English predecessors far behind them.

them. Since that time however, the misery endured by Heemskerck and Barendsz. on their third voyage, had intimidated their fellow countrymen from making similar vain attempts as they were then thougth to be. The English had likewise long given up trying to find that way; but after some fruitless expeditions to the north-west Henry Hudson had again drawn the public attention to the Ice-Sea. His two voyages, undertaken in 1607 and 1608 to Spitzbergen and Novaya Zemlya, had again given birth to new hopes to find out the passage, and the report of his expeditions had also penetrated as far as the Netherlands. Immediately the competitors of the East India Company were ready to try this chance. The Company's license was only available for two roads: the one round the Cape of Good Hope, the other through the Strait of Magellan. If a third way was found out, a fair opportunity for competition would be opened. The Company and her enemies both resolved upon seeking out that one. In 1609 two expeditions sailed out from the Netherland harbours towards the North. The East India Company sent Hudson, and the wellknown Isaac le Maire took in his service a sea-captain renowned for his boldness Melchior van Kerckhoven. Both vessels took a too easterly direction and struck upon the masses of ice, which encircle Novaya Zemlya and the Strait of Nassau. But the unlucky issue did not intimidate the Netherlanders. Hudsons plans were again studied and his proposal was hailed with avidity, to

endeavour

endeavour according to the plans already laid down by a certain Robert Thorne in 1527, to sail straight accross the pole through the open Polar-sea to East India. As early as 1611, a new expedition for the execution of this plan was ready at the expense of the Amsterdam Admiralty: Jan Cornelisz. May again sailed to the north. He neither succeeded this year nor the following in finding a passage, but this unhappy issue did not in the least diminish the zeal of the Netherlanders, witness the voyages of Pieter Fransz. to the north-west (1613), of Jan Jacobsz. May straight on to the north (1614), of the well known cartographer Mr. Joris Carolus, as mate on a vessel of the North Company to the Strait of Davis (1615) and of Wybe Jansz. again to the north-west (1616). Also in England, it was exactly at this time the searching of a passage was again zealously undertaken. In 1610 Hudson had commenced his last voyage; in 1612 two expeditions, one under Button and another under Hall, were again set afloat, and in 1615 and 1616 Bylot and Baffin performed their world-renowned voyages.

It is indeed no surprising matter, that at a time when expeditions for the discovery of the northern passage, formed the general topic of the day, the public opinion was highly interested in favour of this plan. A violent dispute was kept up among learned men concerning the plausibility of the several plans. The one would, just like Linschoten, follow the line of

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the Russian coast and hoped, through the Strait of Nassau, to get into a sea free of ice; another gave the preference to the plans of Hudson, who boasted a good deal of all he knew about an open polar sea; a third recommended, not without hesitation, the hitherto unfrequented north-west, as the place where it was most likely an ice-free passage might be found. Hessel Gerritsz. judged it necessary to enlighten his countrymen upon this subject. From his rich experience he wished to communicate, what the expeditions of the last years had brought to light concerning the relative superiority of the three plans. But as a professional nautical man, he did not at the same time wish to conceal the circumstance that he for himself felt only sanguine with respect to the north-west passage. The plans of Linschoten might perhaps still hold out a slender chance of success; but the opinion, entertained by so many, that the way round the Pole was the best, — an opinion which was again held up to notice in 1610 by a pamphlet issued by a certain Dr. Röslin, — he considered to be a mere fancy of the brain. Thorne might, in 1527, still have fostered similar adventurous plans, the voyages of Barendsz. and Hudson had, according to Gerritsz., sufficiently proved the folly of expecting any favourable result from that passage. It is even not unlikely that Plancius too, who in the supposition that Novaya Zemlya's north-eastern point was joined to the Russian continent, had just like Barendsz. zealously recommended the

the sailing round that island, — like his friend Gerritsz., at that time despaired of the practicability of his old plan. At all events it is certain, that both Plancius and Gerritsz. expected much from the new road, which Hudson, after the frustration of his first plan, had pursued, — in the search of which Davis had already, in 1580, reaped many a laurel and on which Hudson himself had placed many an important step onward: the passage in the north-west. This opinion was to find more and more adherents among the public, and with this object Gerritsz. published in 1612, the little work now reprinted and placed behind this. Two particulars were, of course, to be discussed in it: the little chance of success the way by the north-east offered, and the great advantages which the discovery of the north-west passage promised to the discoverers. Concerning the practicability of this plan, it was necessary to state at the same time, what the most recent voyages had brought to light in this respect.

Gerritsz. himself undertook to recommend the north-western passage; for the obtaining of information concerning the north-eastern road he applied to his countryman Isaac Massa, who, by the rich store of knowledge he had amassed in Russia itself, had come to the same conclusion Hessel Gerritsz. had.

The name of Isaac Massa is, as many others we have just mentioned, only but recently placed in the honourable light it deserves. In 1864, a short bio-

graphical sketch of his life appeared, which clearly points out the many claims he has to the gratitude of posterity. Isaac Massa, born at Haarlem in 1587, was sent, about 1600, to Russia to acquire a knowledge of business there. During a residence of eight years he obtained an extensive knowledge of that empire, at that time nearly quite unknown. That he, subsequently, availed himself of that knowledge, for the forming of commercial relations between his native country and the land in which he sojourned, — that he afterwards resided for a series of years, as an agent of the States-General at Moscou, — that his economical merits were by no means of an inferior kind, are particulars which it would be out of place here to dwell upon. Our attention is now rather more especially directed to Massa's great merit in having supplied us with works, which are nearly the only source from which we derive the knowledge of Russia's geographical and social position, during the first years of the 17th century. Massa himself already saw the great importance, which the reports collected by him concerning Russia's northern coast and Siberia, — but only just conquered by the Czars —, might have for the discovery of the north passage to East-India, so ardently hoped for.

He had already, previous to the year 1612, expressed his desire to Prince Maurice, that he might be of some service to his country, as Heemskerk and others had already been;" he had even carried on negotiations

negotiations with Isaac Le Maire, concerning a plan to accompany the expedition himself on the vessel, fitted out by Le Maire, and which was undertaken by Van Kerckhoven with so unhappy a result. But both plans proved equally fallacious. Massa, who believed that the south part of Novaya Zemlya, which was only known to him, was nothing else than the farthest advancing point of America's northern coast, expected, of course, only something good from enterprises, which, in conformity with the first Netherland north-polar voyages, followed the line of the Russian coast, and endeavoured to reach the far east through the strait of Nassau. The difficulties, connected with that voyage, were too well known to him, from personal observation, not to advise undertaking the expedition only with the greatest caution and after long preparation. Taught by the experience of the Russians, he soon considered it indispensable to pass the winter in the north; while, at the same time, he even then conscientiously desisted from holding out any promises, as to the successful issue of the voyage. That part of the coast which was situated beyond the Ob was unknown to him, and he even not without reason doubted, whether that more remote part would offer any passage at all to East-India. It was therefore a matter of course, that the negotiations with Massa about a north-polar expedition led to no result; but, on the other hand, he was the very man, who could be of great service to

Hessel

Hessel Gerritsz. He did not believe in the possibility of finding the passage to the north of Novaya Zemlya; nor expected great results from voyages undertaken according to the plans of Linschoten; and thought nothing more desirable than to have his views on the subject made widely known.

Massa had already, during his stay in Russia, with great difficulty obtained possession of a map of the coast of the Ice-Sea from some one who had himself been in Siberia, on which was pointed out the coast of the Ice-Sea, and which had probably been drawn between 1604 and 1608 at Moscow. This map was, in 1609, provided by him with Dutch names, and he had added from some Russian annotations an account of every thing that could be communicated concerning the places delineated in it. In two little works entitled: »Description of the lands of Siberia, Samoyeda and Tingoesa," and: »A short account of the ways and rivers from Muscovy eastwards and north-eastwards by land," he had related what he knew of the first commercial relations of the Russians with Siberia and the conquest of that land which soon followed. At the same time, he had noted down the ways in which the Russians had obtained their aim, and what was the condition of the lands they had visited.

That the cartographer Hessel Gerritsz. was the right man, immediately to see the importance of these two compositions, needs no demonstration. He had no sooner become acquainted with their existence, when

when he immediately set to work, augmented what Massa had collected with a few additional notes and had this printed. He then added a map of the discoveries of Hudson in the north-west, which he had composed after an English original copy. He augmented the same with a short relation of the expeditions of the traveller, which he borrowed from the accounts of Plancius. Finally, a short account of the able voyager, Pedro Fernandez De Quiros, was added, in which the latter largely commented on the wonders of a country discovered by him, which was generally believed to be the long sought-for, but as yet unknown southern continent, and which seemed to be easily accessible along the road discovered by Hudson, even since the way through the strait of Magellan was closed to competitors of the East-India Company. Hessel Gerritsz. himself wrote a short introduction, in which he gave a short survey of the origin of the relations of the Netherlanders with Russia, and the far off north-easterly countries, and of the expeditions already made for the discovery of the northern passage.

So the little book, which thus made its appearance at the commencement of 1612, consists of several parts which, at first sight, seem to bear but little relation to each other, but, on a closer inspection, severally appear to have only one object in view: that of recommending the finding out of a northern passage, and more particularly one in the direction approved of by Hessel Gerritsz. We find in this collection:

1. Introduction

1. Introduction by Hessel Gerritsz. (6 pages).
2. Massa's Description of Siberia (8 pages.)
3. Massa's Short account of the roads and rivers from Muscovy (14 pages).
4. Statement of a certain Memorial presented to his Majesty by the Captain Pedro Fernandez De Quiros (9 pages).
5. A map of the world by Hessel Gerritsz. in which the discoveries of Hudson and De Quiros are pointed out.
6. A map of Hudson's discoveries by Hessel Gerritsz.; on the reverse of which a short account of Hudson's fourth voyage in 1610, by Gerritsz.
7. The map of Russia's northern coast by Isaac Massa, amplified on the reverse with notes by Hessel Gerritsz.

We beg to add a word or two on each of these works in particular.

The introduction sketches in broad outlines how Europe first became acquainted with Russia by Herbersteyn's work, — how the trade of the Netherlanders with Russia was established since, by Olivier Brunel; and how that establishment gradually enticed them further, and induced them, again in the footsteps of Brunel, to engage in enterprises to East-India, which have rendered Linschoten's and Barentsz.' memory immortal. The inference drawn from these several facts is, that the finding of a passage in this direction,

direction is improbable, and with vehemence Gerritsz. then attacks the plans which gave rise to the voyage of Jan Cornelisz. May, in 1611 and 1612, and of which the result was still unknown (1). The attention is finally directed to the route, which Hudson had first chosen with great success; many reasons are enumerated to show the probability of the discovery of that

(1) It must however be acknowledged, that Gerritsz., in his annotations on the back of Massa's map, owned he had been rather too sharp in his judgment; and that after the return of the travellers, — in the edition of 1613, — he gave a detailed account of the expedition, which clearly show his appreciation of their endeavours. Gerritsz. retracts his insolence to May in a rather remarkable way. He wrote in the preface of his „Description of the land of the „Samoyedes": „returning to his winterquarters the author of the „voyage or supercargo, by divine providence, (at it appears) received „the reward of his folly." Already on the back of Massa's map he hastened to state: „I must note down, that I spoke rather too decidedly in the preface, of the accident happened in Nova Francia to the supercargo from Amersfoort, for a matter sometimes proves to be very different from what they appear at first sight, and as the causes, why things happen, are nearly always unknown to us, they could not have been spoken of positively at all." But his conscience and perhaps the reproval of May's friends terrified Gerritsz. so much, that he resolved to paste in the copies of the book still in his possession, on the unhappy words a slip of paper, and made the sentence run thus: „They retreated to their winterquarters, where they searched nearly the whole coast to the Norenberga, where one of their supercargoes and six of his companions were killed with arrows." This last version is re-produced in this edition, so that the above mentioned words, on the back of Massa's map, are unintelligible.

that new route; and among the advantages resulting from it, Gerritsz. points out, especially, the opportunity of visiting the almost unknown southern continent.

After this introduction, which bears right on to the object Gerritsz. had in view, follow the two pieces of Massa. It has already been stated above, that the first work treats of the oldest commercial relations of Russia with Siberia, and of the conquest which then soon followed of that country. Other particulars of this matter may be found in the interesting work of Dr. Hamel entitled »Tradescant der Aeltere in Russland, 1618." Massa's second composition, more extensive than the first, mentions the commercial roads from Russia to Siberia and describes the manners and customs of the tribes living there. According to the title it is »translated from the Russian language anno 1609." From the contents it appears that this »translation" is very free. Massa speaks in it of things which have happened to himself, and among others of Le Maire's request to be a sharer himself in the north-polar expedition of 1609. It is therefore most probable that, in the composition of the work, he had before him the above mentioned notes of the brother of his Russian landlord, who had himself been present at the subjugating expedition. Of a printed original Russian copy there can be no question here, considering the well-known secrecy of the Russian government of those days, alluded to by

Massa

Massa himself, in every thing relating to Russian, and especially to Siberian geography.

After Massa's writings follows in the work of Hessel Gerritsz. a petition of Pedro Fernandez De Quiros, presented to Philip III. It is necessary to say a few words about this little work. Who were the first discoverers of Australia, when and how that discovery took place, is likely to remain a secret. The uncertainty prevailing on this point is still increased by the fact, that the first reporters generally do not distinguish at all, between Australia and the little known southern polar continent. It is certain however, that at a very early period we notice on the map many indications, proving that Australia, long before we were aware of this, was known in Spain and Portugal and even in France and England. While, however, silence prevails in books concerning this matter, it remains still undecided, whether the mention of Australia in these maps must be attributed to an actual discovery, or to a certain conviction of the real existence of an extensive country at the southern pole, similar to the supposition prevailing in the mind of Columbus concerning the existence of America. That conviction was so firm, that it may be considered as the cause, which induced the Spaniards and Portuguese to undertake so many voyages to those parts — enterprises which soon led to the discovery of small portions of that quarter of the globe, which is now known by the name of

Australia. One of the undertakers of those travels was Alvaro de Mendana, who, on his second voyage in 1595, endeavoured to found a colony on the Solomon's island, and discovered the Marquis- and Charlotte-islands. On this voyage his mate was Pedro Fernandez De Quiros, »the last of the distinguished mariners of Spain, and whose name claims especial notice in every work treating of the early indications of Australia". De Quiros, probably a native of Evora in Portugal, is decidedly one of the most remarkable figures in the history of the oldest voyages of discovery to Australia. Just as Columbus, so he was on scientific grounds intimately convinced of the existence of a large country in the southern hemisphere; just as Columbus, he employed a great part of his life in endeavours to prevail upon the king of Spain to order its discovery to be tried. He did not desist from his efforts to persuade the Viceroy of Peru, and afterwards trying at the Spanish court at Madrid to have his plan put into effect, till at last, on the 21st December 1605, he entered the Spanish naval service and put to sea with three Spanish vessels off Callao. His voyage only led to the discovery of the new Hebrides, named by him Australia del Espiritu Santo; and he thence returned, for unknown reasons, back to Mexico. But his sub-commander Luiz Vaez de Torres continued his route and reached the Strait named after him the Torres Strait. De Quiros, after his return, immediately began to send to Philip III

new

new requests to induce him to sanction further trials for the discovery of those countries, that were represented to be very rich. The expectations formed of his voyage had however been very great, and the result had proved so fallacious, that De Quiros did not succeed in obtaining his aim. He died at Panama in 1614. But his plan did not die with him. The subjoined printed eighth request, sent to Philip III, which communicates many particulars on the island discovered by him, »del Espiritu Santo", already appeared in print in 1610 at Sevilla. Hessel Gerritsz. then reprinted it; two French translations and an English one were published in 1617, and the name of De Quiros is now so well established, that Dalrymple declares that: »the discovery of the southern continent, whenever and by whomsoever it may have been completely effected, is in justice due to his immortal name."

Of the three maps, inserted in Gerritsz. little book, there is not much to be said. The reader will find extensive reports concerning the great importance of the last two in: Hamel, Tradescant der Aeltere, — in: Van der Linde, Isaac Massa, — and in: Asher, Hudson the Navigator. We only just beg to remind the reader, that the Hessel-Gerritsz.-notes on the back of Massa's map contain by no means unimportant matter concerning the ideas which the geographers of that time, and particularly Plancius and Barendsz., entertained concerning the situation of the Ice-sea, — and that those on Hudson's map supply us with

almost

almost the only source, whence Mr. Murphy reconstructed Hudson's plan of his third voyage in a most ingenious manner, — a reconstruction which places the fame of the renowned traveller on a firmer basis than ever before.

So much for the works, which the following book contains. The chief point of interest, of course, consists in the accounts they give us of the condition of many as yet little known lands; of the history of the tribes dwelling there and of the plans and degree of knowledge of the geographers of the seventeenth century. But besides this, it is perhaps not unimportant to remark, that the accounts which Hessel Gerritsz. gives us in a passing and cursory manner, contain nearly every thing, that is known to us concerning the voyages of the Netherlanders to the north between 1609 and 1614. Those statements are, it is true, exceedingly short and incomplete; but still they afford, occasionally, a greater quantity of matter than a slight and superficial perusal would at first lead one to think.

Again and again it appears more evident, at the publication of a new work about northern expeditions, that previous authors have not derived that benefit from the very important communications of Hessel Gerritsz. they might have done; and that the »Description of the land of the Samoyedes," is an inexhaustible source, whence every one that is desirous of

of knowing something about the north-polar voyages of those times must draw, and to which he seldom applies without bringing something new along with him. The little work, alluded to, imparts particulars unknown elsewhere:

1. Concerning the voyages of Olivier Brunel to Novaya Zemlya. (Preface p. 2, comp. Description of Siberia p. 2.)
2. Concerning the voyage of Henry Hudson to Novaya Zemlya and the Hudson-river in 1609. (Preface p. 4—6. — Annotations on the back of Hudson's map. — Descriptio detectionis freti. p. 1—3.)
3. Concerning the voyage of Melchior Van Kerckhoven to Novaya Zemlya in 1609. (Preface p. 4. — Massa's Short account p. 8; comp. p. 13.)
4. Concerning the voyage of Jan Cornelisz. May to Novaya Zemlya and New-Netherland. (Preface p. 4. — Annotations on the back of Massa's map. — Descriptio detectionis freti. E. p. 1—3.)
5. Concerning the voyage of Pieter Fransz. to Hudsons-bay and New-Netherland. (Descriptio detectionis freti p. 3.)
6. Concerning the first two voyages to Spitsbergen on the whalefishery in 1612 and 1613. (Descriptio detectionis freti. F. p. 4—6.)

I have mentioned repeatedly the »Descriptio detectionis freti." Allow me to add a word or two on this

this subject. The work is nothing else than a translation of the »Description of the land of the Samoyeds," but one, remodelled and amplified. It was soon evident to the editor, that he had easily succeeded in his work. The unhappy issue of May's enterprise, who returned in the fall of the year 1612 from his expedition, without having obtained, — in the two successive summers spent in the high north, whither he had bent his course, — any important result, by no means invited to a repetition of the trial. And nobody in Netherland thought of again following Linschoten's plan, on which Kerckhoven's expedition had again attracted public notice. The way through the Strait of Nassau was evidently adapted to those, who as yet knew nothing about the nature of the route they were following; but so much more of the extreme north had become known to the travellers of 1594—1597, that it could be no longer required of the intrepid Dutch seamen to perform the voyage in the circuitous and childish manner which Linschoten had recommended in 1601. It no longer became them, servilely to follow the line of the Russian coast, now it appeared that way always led into thicker masses of floating ice. The plan had become obsolete and only once more a Dutchman, under the impression of the renewed publication in 1624 of Linschoten's description of his voyage, tried that old way again. (Cornelis Teunisz. Bosman in 1625.) But though it was unnecessary to intimidate the

the Netherlanders from trying either way in the north-east, Hessel Gerritsz' little book was received with general applause. The reports concerning Hudson's voyage to the north-west and the new fairy-country, discovered by De Quiros, attracted the attention to such a degree, that in 1612 two reprints of the »Description of the Samoyeds" were necessary.

As a skilful editor Hessel Gerritsz. knew directly how to adjust his tackle to the wind. Without omitting any of Massa's most important pieces, he simply altered the title of his work, and the order of succession of the several pieces inserted in it, and thus again directed the attention to those several parts of his collection, which had suited the taste of the public most. Already in a second issue of the Dutch book, he amplified his notes of Hudson's voyage and placed them, as a separate relation, at the commencement of the work, which, this time, retained the same title. In the following edition, which appeared in the same year, — now in Latin, so that the work might be also intelligible in foreign countries — that title was altogether changed. Hudson's voyage now made a prominent figure. The work was called: »Descriptio ac delineatio Geographica Detectionis Freti. Sive, Tranſitvs ad Occaſum, ſupra terras Americanas, in Chinam atq; Japonem ducturi. Recens investigati ab M. Henr. Hudsono Anglo. Item, Narratio Ser^mo^. Regi Hispaniae facta, ſuper tractu, in quinta Orbis terrarum parte, cui Avſtraliae Incognitae nomen est.,

est, recens detecto, per Capitaneum Petrum Ferdinandez De Quir. Vnà cum descriptione Terrae Samoiedarvm & Tingoesiorvm, in Tartaria ad Ortum Freti Waygats sitae nuperq; Imperio Moscovitarum subactae. Amsterodami, Ex officina Hesselij Gerardi. Anno 1612. 4°." Those too, who were desirous of becoming acquainted with the adventures and wonders which the south produced, were served by Gerritsz. to their taste; the wish to discover a northern passage became the stronger on reading a title, which particularly directed the attention to the discovery of De Quiros. A part of the Latin work of 1612 thus appeared under the title of: »Exemplar Libelli supplicis, Potentissimo Hispaniarum Regi exhibiti, à Capitaneo Petro Fernandez De Quir: Super Detectione quintae orbis terrarum partis, cui Australiae Incognitae nomen est. Item Relatio super Freto per M. Hudsonum Anglum quaesito, ac in parte detecto supra Provincias Terrae Novae, novaeque Hispaniae, Chinam & Cathiam versus ducturo: Vna Cum Freti ipsius quatenus iam detectum est, Tabula Navtica. Nec non Isaaci Massae Harlemensis Samoiediae atque Tingoessae regionum ad Orientem ultra Fretum Weygats in Tartaria sitarum, nuperque Imperio Moscovitico adquisitarum descriptio. Et Tractus eiusdem Tabula Russica. Latinè versa ab R. Vitellio. Amsterodami Ex officina Hesselij Gerardi. Anno 1612. 4°." And when the interest thus felt, became so great, that within a year, another edition was wanted, the additions

tions the editor had occasionally made in the text, were again entirely revised and remodelled. The most important events, which had taken place in Netherland in the course of the year, with respect to northern navigation, were inserted; and the whole published towards the close of the year, under the scarcely altered title of: »Defcriptio ac delineatio Geographica Detectionis Freti, sive, Transitus ad Occafum suprà terras Americanas, in Chinam atq; Iaponem ducturi. Recens investigati ab M. Henrico Hudsono Anglo. Item, Exegesis Regi Hispaniae facta, fuper tractu recens detecto, in quintâ Orbis parte, cui nomen, Australis incognita. Cum descriptione Terrarum Samoiedarum, et Tingoesiorum, in Tartariâ ad Ortum Freti Waygats fitarum nuperq; sceptro Moscovitarum adfcitarum." The supplementary accounts in this last edition treat of the expedition of May, who had returned in the latter part of 1612, and describe in a few words the plan of the voyage to the north in 1613 (Pieter Fransz. c. s.), and further, many particulars are added about the island of Spitsbergen, now rendered prominent, since 1612, by the whale-fishery, which had commenced in that year. The attack of the English on the Netherland whalers, in the summer of 1613, was at the same time censured in the most violent terms, and the English Company threatened with reprisals. This however, drew down upon Hessel Gerritsz. a reprimand from the Netherland owners of the vessels.

They

They felt themselves much too weak, openly to resist the far more numerous English whalers; and considered themselves as implicated in this attack of the cartographer on James I, who felt already highly displeased with the competition his subjects had to endure on the part of the Netherlanders in the Ice-sea. — To avoid, if possible, the dreaded consequences of his imprudence, Hessel Gerritsz. added to the still extant copies of his last edition, a few pages, in which he owned, in very humble terms, to have erred in his judgment, and highly extolled the forbearance of the Netherland merchants, who expected the maintenance of their rights only from the gracious clemency of the king of England. To substantiate this good right, Hessel Gerritsz. at the same time handed over a short abstract, which his friend Plancius had drawn up, and in which, on geographical grounds, the honour of Heemskerck and Barendsz. as the discoverers of Spitsbergen, was fully vindicated.

In this way the little pamphlet of Hessel Gerritsz. became considerably enlarged.

It was however, in its original form, that it was generally known, and everywhere spread. Already in 1613, we meet with two German translations, in the collection of diaries of voyages of De Bry and in Megiser's Septentrio Novantiquus. In 1614, a third translation followed in the collection of Hulsius. (Part 12) An English version appeared in 1624, in the well-known work

of

of Purchas. The collection was furthermore reprinted no less than five times in Dutch works, (1) and the spread of the work went even farther than this. One can scarcely take up any volume, written in the seventeenth century about the northern passage, without finding the visible traces that the pamphlet, written by Hessel Gerritsz. was the head-fountain and often supplied the only spring of information. It not unfrequently happened that the text was, either partially or entirely, simply re-printed, without the writer's name being mentioned. The contents of the interesting work may thus be at last considered as the common property of the learned. The book itself however, long remained little known, and only very recently it attracted again the general attention. Meanwhile copies of it had become very rare, and it cannot but be very welcome to the lovers of geography and history, to know that it is now at last reprinted in its original form, devoid of all additions, alterations or curtailments, which such a work as this is so likely to undergo, at the appearance of every new edition in large collections; and especially in translations, such as the seventeenth century could furnish forth.

UTRECHT, S. MULLER Fz.
1 *September* 1874.

(1) In the work entitled: Commencement and Progress of the East-India Company, — in the collection of Hartgers, — in the edition of Jan Jansz., — in Saeghman's „Description of Muscovy", — and in Witsen's „North- and East-Tartary."

Beschryvinghe

Vander

Samoyeden Landt in Tartarien.

Nieultjcks onder't ghebiedt der Moscowiten gebracht.

Wt de Russche tale overghesetz, Anno 1609.

Met een verhael

Vande opsoeckingh ende ontdeckinge vande nieuwe deurgang ofte straet int Noordwesten na de Rijcken van China ende Cathay.

Ende

Een Memorael gepresenteert aenden Coningh van Spaengien / belanghende de ontdeckinghe ende gheleghentheyt van't Land ghenaemt Australia Incognita.

t'Amsterdam/ by Hessel Gerritsz. Boeckverrooper/opt Water/inde Pascaert /Anno 1612.

Prov. Salomonis 16 Cap.

Des menschen herte slaet zynen wegh aen:
Doch de Heere alleene gheeft dat hy voort gaet.

Tot den Leser.

DEapparentien ofte schijnselen van baet ende voordeel hebben de menschen altoos beweecht om onbekende Landen ende Volcken te gaen besoecken. Alsoo hebben de schoone Pelterijen (die ons van de Russche Cooplieden ghebracht worden) onse Cooplieden begeerich ghemaeckt om haer Landen/ die ons onbekent waren/te connen doorreysen/daer toe sy eenighsins gheholpen zijn door een reyse die van de Russen beschreven is van der Moscouw op Colmogro/ ende van daer op Petzora/daer de Volcken Anno 1518/ t'Christen Gheloove ontfanghen hebben/ende voorder tot de Oby/ ende noch al wat verder over/ daer al eenighe fabulen in ghemenght zijn geweest van Slatababa/t'gulden Oud-wijf met haer kinderē/ende de monstreuse menschen over de Oby. Dese Russche beschrijvinghe is van Sigismund van Herberstein/ Orateur van Keyser Maximiliaen/in zijn Boecken vande Moscovische Landen/vertaelt ende vytghegheven. Daernae heeft Antonis Wied een Caerte van Russenlandt gemaeckt/door de instructie van eenen Joannes Latzky/eertijds een van de Moscovische Princen/die om de op-roeren nae't over-lyden van Joannes Basilius/ de Groot-vorst in Moscovien/ in Polen ghevlucht was/ welcke Caerte aen eenen J.Coper/ Raedts-heere van Dantzick / vereert / ende met Rusch ende Latijnsch schrift vytghegeven is/in der Wilda; Anno 1555. Hier nae isser noch een Caerte van dit Russenland gemaeckt door d'Enghelschen / die in dese quartieren ghetrafficqueert hadden. Dese Caerten ende Beschrijvinghen dan/soodanich als die zijn/ende de naeder kennisse die

men becomen hadde/hebben Olivier Bunel van Brussel geboortich / met een scheepken van Euchuysen uytghelockt om derwaerts te seylen / die daer om ende by ghes worven / ende in de Petzora veel Rijckdom van Pelterijen / Rusglas ende Christal de Montagne vergadert had/die met de schuyt inde Riviere Petzora verdroncken zijn. Hier nae/ alsoo de voorgaende tochten der Enghelschen/ende van Olivier Bunel/ die oock in Costinsarck op nova Sembla gheweest had/onse Hollanders beluſt maeckten/ghelockt zijnde door de rijckdommen van China ende Cathay / daer toe sy langhs de se custen hoopten een wech te vinden / soo hebben de E. M. Heeren Staten der Vereenichde Provincien twee schepen derwaert ghesonden/die met Jan Huyge van Lintschoten nae Weygats souden gaen/ende twee die met Willem Barentsz. door de beweginge van M. Petrus Plancius nae't Noorden boven nova Sembla om souden zeylen. Maer Willem Barentsz. is op de hoochte van 77 graeden by d'Eylanden van Orangen/tusschen t'Land ende t'Ys beset zijnde / op den eersten dach van Augustus wederom ghekeert ; ende Jan Huyghen is al heel de Strate van Weygats door-ghezeylt / ende noch vijftich mylē verder/die om dē Noordoosten Wind/ende om't verloop van't Jaer oock weerghekeert zijn. Welcke beyde t'naest-volghende Jaer 1595 weder zijn uytgheseylt / in meyninghe haer merken verder te stellen/ of den door-gangh heel te vinden: maer de koude ende t'Ys haer teghen zijnde/hebben sy haer voornemen niet connen volbrengen/ want sy hebben t'Weygats niet connen passeren. Ende Willem Barentsz. die al wat verder quam op zijn derde tocht/ Anno 1596/dan hy op d'eerste tocht conde gerakē/heeft er zijn schip op de Ys-bergē laten staen tot een merck ende eeuwighe memorie van d'uytterste zeylage in het

Noor-

Noorden/diens avontuerlsche Historie/droeve uptvaert ende t'Volcks wonderlijcke t'huys-comste men in hare ghedruckte dach-schriften lesen mach.

Om dan de kennissen van de ghelegentheyd van dese Landen (die onse Coopliedden door dese voorverhaelde reysen becomen hebben) eenichsins behulpich te wesen/soo gheven wy haer hier in handen een verhael van de meuwe heerschappye der Russen in de Landen van Tartaria/daer men sal moghen sien d'over-een-comingе met de seer curieuse af-teeckeningen van Jan Huyghen / ende de verder gheleghentheyd van de Landen die gheleghen zijn over de Rivier Oby.

Neven dese beschryvinghe van Sibier ende t'Noorderste Tartarien/gheven wy u oock een Caerte uyt het Russche ghetranslateert van alle de by gheleghen contrepen / daer sy ons voorghemaelt hebben de gheheele Zee by Oosten de Weygats / ende een wech die men hout nae't Tuyden van Cathay te gaen: Doch of de passage te noordelijck gheleghen ware/ghelijck sulcks uyt de Caerte schijnt/so soude men nochtans/apparentelijck ghesproken/tot in de Oby/oft eenighe van d'ander groote Rivieren/te water connen comen: want immer worden die Custen van de Russen met hare lodinghen ofscheepkens bevaeren / ende reysen dan voorts innewaert met schuyten te Water of te Lande / daer't schijnt dat men merckelijcke dinghen soude connen te ontdecken. Doch also de Weygats des Somers weynich tijt opē of ontdoyt is / alst blijct by de twee tochtē die J. Huygen eñ W. Barentsz. derwaert gedaē hebbē/ so en soude dese opsoeckinge niet licht om doē zijn/ wāt t'schijnt dat de natuer ons de koude ende t'ijs daer tot vyanden gestelt heeft om onse begeerte te bedwinghen: maer onaengesien al d'exempelē vā so treflicke personē/ als W. Barentsz. J. Heemskerck eñ J. Huyghen/ eñ de

siechte reyse die Kerckhoven gedae heeft voor Isac Lameir: so hebbē eenige som onervarē vermetele menschē haer verstout/de E. H. Radē ter Admiraliteyt/eñ de M. H. Staten te versoeckē/om bestellinge op nieus te becomen/nae't noordoostē boven nova Sembla om te seylē/ stoutlick affirmerende vā de hoochte vā 72 gr. noordlic/ om de lange dagen/lāgs hoe warmer te zijn: gelijc oock gedaen heeft eenen Heliseus Roslin/Doctor vā Hanou/ achter in zijn boecxken (aen de M. H. Staten geschreven eñ gedediceert 1610 dē 22 Decemb.) daer hy (na veel sottermē die hy fondeert op de Caerten die vā heel oude tydē gemaect zijn vā Tartaria / doē de Russen daer selver noch geē kennisse af en haddē) seyt: dattet je näher dem Polo je wermer zu Sommerzeitten is / vnd datter kein verhindernuß den Schiffen des Eyses oder kälte halben fürfallen kan. Ende onse lieden meenden noch wel dat de Son eerder daer by Noorden nova Sembla zout soude maken dan ijs / soo sy seyden. Met dese opinien zijn sy 1611 int voorjaer uytgeseylt om verre bovē nova Sembla om te gaen/eñ van daer/so haer Caerten hielden/z.z. oost aen/nade strate van Anian/eñ voort nae't lang gesochte Cathay eñ China: maer ten isser niet toe gecomē dat sy sien mochtē hoe goet ofte ondeugende dat haer Caerten gemaeckt waren: wāt also sy te vroech inde tijt uytgevarē/eñ tegē haer meninge van't ijs bedwongen wesende/ in Costinsarck aen nova Sembla gecomē zijn/eñ so zijnse vāt ijs beschadicht in Moscovia gelopen om haer te repareren: Van daer zijn sy/sonder verder te attenterē/ nae de custē van Canada/tusschen Virginia eñ Terra nova/geseylt /om winter lage te leggen; daer sy meest al de custen besocht hebben tot aē de Norenbega/daer een van haer Comissen met 6. andere met pijlen doorschoten is. Van dit geselschap is t'eene scheepkē thuys gecomē/eñ t'ander is weder nae't Noordē/om beter haer mening te voldoen. Maer also de Engelschen/na dese voorseyde tochten van W. Barentsz. noch etlijcke proefstuckē in't Noordoosten gedaen haddē/so hebben de H. Bewinthebberen van d'Oost Indische compagnie nu eenige jarē geleden/ derwaert gesondē eenē genaēt Mr. Hudson/die mits dat hy in't Oosten geē wech en vont/nae't Westen geseylt is/vā daer hy

sonder

sonder profijt in Engheland is aengecomen: daer nae als hem d'Engelsche weder hebben uytgesonden/heeft hy merckelijck meerder voorspoed ende minder geluck ghehadt: want als hy naer veel moeptens ontrent 300 Duytsche mijlē by Westen Terra de Baccalaos was gecomen/ende daer Winter lage gelegen hebbende op de hoochte van 52 grad. willende verder poogen/is hy/ met al zijn Overheyt op't Schip/van't Scheeps-volck aen Land geset/ die sonder verder te willen/ t'huys gecomen zijn/diens ak-tekeninghen wy u hier achter byghevoecht hebben/hopende dat wy van de schepen die nu derwaert gesonden zijn / noch verder beschept ende tydinge van een heele doorgang sullen becomen/ waer door sy souden verteygen een eeuwighe eer ende fama/ om dat soo lange jaren soo veel machtige Lieden ende verstandighe Piloten ghetracht hebben / om door een nieuwe corte weeh te comen tot de rijckdommen van Cathay/China/de Moluckē/ ende Peruaensche Volcken. Onder welcke gheweest zijn Martin Forbis her ende Joannes Davis/ die Anno 1585/ 86/ 87/ tusschen Terra nova ende Groenland Noordwaert opgheseylt zijn tot op de 72 graden/dan door't Ys weergehouden/ zijn sy/sonder yets gedaen te hebben dat tot haer voornemen dienstich was/t'huys ghekeert.

De hope van dese nieu-gevonden doorgang of strate boven Terra nova van Mr. Hudson opgedaen/is ghesterckt door de getuygenissen der Virginianen eñ Floridianen/die vastelick affirmerē ten Noordwesten van haer Lant een groote Zee te zijn/daer sy schepen seggē gesien te hebben/gelijck de schepen van d'Engelschen. Men leest oock by Josephus d'Acosta int 12 capit. des derden Boecx vant naturael van West-Indien/dat de Spaengiaerts meenen dat d'Engelse Capiteyn Thomas Candisch van dese doorgang goede kennisse ghehadt

hadt heeft: Oock seyt men dat de Spaengiaerden de-
sen wech soecken onbekent te houden/eñ dat eenige vã
den haren/comende van de conqueste der Philippinen/
door desen wech zijn t'huys ghecomen / daerom dat de
Coning Philippus II een sterck fort heeft latẽ timme-
ren boven aen Mar Vermejo by Westen nieu Grana-
da/om te verhinderẽ dat onse natie ofte eenige van zijn
vpandẽ door desen wech hem zijn rijckdommen/die hy
aen Mar del Zur met vrede besit/niet en souden comen
afhandich te makẽ/sommẽ ons voor de waerheyt vertelt.
Dese wech dan/ist datse vervolgt ghelijck die sich op
doet/ sal d'onse een toepat wesen niet alleen na de Chi-
nen/Molucken oft Peru/ maer oock om te gaen besien
wat voor Volcken aen de Zuyd-zyde vande Zuyd-zee
woonen/wat Havenen eñ wat Waren dat daer te vin-
den zijn/daer sy aller wegen goede ververschinge vin-
den sullẽ/t'sy dat sy gaen aen d'Eylanden daer dẽ Bis-
schop van Quito heẽ geweest heeft/ daer af ons gerap-
porteert is vã eẽ onser lantsliedẽ die daer geweest heeft
met dien Bisschop/de welke oock veel van sulcx vertelt
heeft aen den Advocaet Barneveld/ende den E.H. Be-
winthebberen van de Oost-Indische Compagnie/ofte
oock ist dat sy gaen aen't vaste Lant/daer ick u hier een
discours ende vertellinge af levere/ hopẽde dat sulcx sal
aẽgenaem wesen by alle die geerne haer traffique sou-
den doen in't achterste der aerden/ende oock by alle die
lust hebben om den Aerd-kloot ende zijn Inwoonders
hoe langhs hoe meerder te kennen/welcke kennisse ick
wensche by uwe E. te wassen tot hare volcomentheyd/
eñ dat die u brenge rijckdom eñ onverganckelicke eere.

Uwe aldervlytichste Dienaer

Hessel Gerritsz. van Assum.

Liefhebber der Geographie.

Copie

Vande beschrijvinge der Landen Siberia, Samoieda ende Tingoesa,

met oock de weghen uyt Moscovia derwaert Oost ende Oost ten Noorden aen/ soo het daghelijcks berepst wordt vande Moscoviten.

DAer woont een Volck in Moscovia/ die ghenaemt worden de Kinderen van Aniconij/ende zijn van Boerser afcomst/ gesproten van een Land-man Anica genaet / desen Anica rijck zijnde vã Land/ woonde ontrent een Rivière/ Witsogda geheeten/ de welcke inde Rivière Duyna vloept / die 100 mylen van daer inde witte Zee valt/ by Michael Archangel / een Slot alsoo ghenaemt.

Desen voorsz. Anica dan/rijck zijnde/ als verhaelt is/hadde oock veel kinderen/ende was van God van alles wel versien/ende ten vollen gesegent/dan met groote begeerlijckheyt gepzickelt/willende geerne weten/ wat voor Landen besaten ende bewoonden de Volckeren die jaerlijcks in Moscovia quamen handelen met costelijcke Pelterpen ende veel andere Waren/oock vremt van spraeck/van kleedinge/Gods dienst/ ende manieren/ noemende haer Samoieden / ende oock veelderley andere namen haer gevende: Dese quamen soo de Rivière Witsogda jaerlijcx af-drijven met haer Coopmanschappen/manghelende met de Russen ende Moscoviters inde steden Osoyl ende Vstinga op de Duyna/dat als-doen ter tijdt den Stapel was van als/oock van Pelterpen. Desen Anica dan (als voorzen verhaelt) was begeerlijck om te weten van waer sy quamen/ende waer haer wooninghe was/ ende wel denckende datter groote rijckdommen te halen waeren/ aenghesien de schoone Pelterpen/ diese jaerlijcks brochten/groote schat bedroeghen/heeft stilswyghens alliantie ende vrunt-

schap ghemaeckt met sommighe deser Volckeren / ende oock eenighe van zyne Slaven ende Knechten / tot 10 ofte 12 toe/ met haer in haer Lant gesonden/bevelende de selve/datse alle t'Landt datse door-reys den / alles wel neerstelijck bespieden souden/ende oock alle haer manieren/wooningen/leven ende ghebaerden wel ordentelijck souden op-teeckenen/ om so van alles goedt rapport te doen / als sy weder t'huys souden comen/d'welck eens ghescheiet zynde / heeft hyse/ dieder geweest waren/wel ghetracteert/ ende oock goede gunste toe-ghedraghen / dan heeft haer neerstelijck bevolen te swyghen / ende oock heeft hy't neerstelijck by hem gehouden/ sonder pemant daer van te vermanen / maer heeft het Jaer daer aen volghende meerder partye daer heenen ghesonden/ oock eenighe zyner Vrienden/met Coopmanschap van kleynder weerden/ als Duytsche Cramerye/Vellen ende dierghelijcke dinghen: dese zyn oock met gereyst/ende hebben't oock gelijck als d'andere alles wel door-snuffelt ende doorsien/ende reys den tot de Riviere Ohy toe/door vele Woestynen/ende verscheyden Rivieren/die daer vele zyn / ende maeckten met sommighe Samoyeden aldaer groote Vruntschap ende Alliantie/ ende vernamen oock dat de Pelterie daer van kleynder weerdē was/ ende dat daer rijckdommen te halen waeren: Oock saghense dat sy gheen Steden en bewoonden/ maer dat sy met troupen soo by malcanderen leefden seer vreedsamich/ende werden geregeert van sommighe de outste onder haer; waren oock onreyn in haer eten/ende leefden van't Wilt datse vongen/geen Coren noch Vroodt kennende/ende meest al goede Schutters met Vogen/de welcke sy van taey Hout maeckten/ ende waren voor gheslepen steenen aen / oock sommighe met scherpe Vis-graten/daerse t'Wilt met schooten / dat daer als nu met menichte was: Oock naeydense met Vis-graten/ghebruyckende Zenuen van cleyne Ghedierten tot haer Draden/ ende voechden soo de Vellen by malcanderen/daerse haer mede bedeckten/Somers t'vont huyten / ende s'Winters t'vont binnen draghende: Oock dectense hare huysen met Elants-huyden ende Zee-vellen/die by haer niet gheacht en waren. In somma/door-saghen't alles/ende quaemen met rijckdommen van Vont weder t'huys/ende hebbende Unica doen van alles

verstaen/

verstaen/daer hy nae wenschte / soo dreef hy met zyne Vrunsten eenighe Coopmanschappe op die Landen / eenighe jaren langh/so dat dese Aniconij heel machtich wierden/ende kochten alomme veel Lants/soo dat haer de Lieden alomme verwonderden van dese schrickelijcke rijckdommen / niet wetende waer sy van daen quamen ; sy bouweden oock Kercken in sommighe hare Dorpen : Jae namaels boudense oock eenen schoonen Tempel inde Stadt Osoil/op de Riviere Witsogda ghelegen/daer sy in woonden/ welcken Tempel vande gront op was van claeren witten Arduyn : In somma / en wisten niet waer blijven met hare goederen.

Nu merckten sy oock wel wijsselijck/dat haer t'geluck moghelijck eens den rugghe bieden soude/ghelijck ghemeynlijck in sulcke saecken ghebeurt / siende haer alomme van vremde seer benijt / om haer rijckdommen wille / hoe-wel sy noyt yemant eenighe spijt aendeden/ ende dachten sulcks met groote voorsichtichept voor te comen/om te blijven inden graet daer sy in waren. Nu volgende de Moscovische maniere/Is datse gheneenelijck segghen ; die te Hove gheen Vrunden heeft/ gheen mensch te ghelijcken is / om dat in Moscovia / die yet begaeft is/tsy met wat dat het oock soude mogē wesen/benijt eñ belogen wort aen't Hof/ so sy daer genen Vrunt en hebben/ eñ sonder eenich recht oft reden onderdruckt wort/ja gantsch t'onder-gheworpen/ daer-om sy rijck zijnde/ hadden al eenen Vrunt gehadt/ de welcke wel een vande meeste scheen te wesen/ende oock was den selven genaemt Boris Goddenoof/eñ was Swager vanden Keyser Fedor Ivanowitz/die doen regeerde/eñ Boris wert na des Keysers doot in zijn plaetse verkoren/als Rusch Keyser/ ghelijck breeder verhaelt wordt inde hedendaechse beschrijvinghe der Moscovischer Oorloghen.

So hebbense dan gedacht desen Boris alles te openbaren/ doende hē eerst eenige geschenckten/gelijck sy gewoon waren/ eñ baden hē hy haer eens verhooren wilde / als hebbende een sake t'opēbaren/die't Rijcke veel profyteren soude. Boris hier nae gauw lupsterende / heeft haer veel meer minnelijckheydt bewesen/als hy te vooren wel hadde gedaen/ende doense hem alles verhaelt haddē van dese ondersoeckingē der Samoyedsche ende Siberische Landen/oock watse daer gemerct eñ ge-

ſien hadden/ende oock wat rijckdommen het Rijcke daer aen ghenieten ſoude connen / ende hem voorts alles voor-leggende/ behalven datſe hem niet en openbaerden / hoe heymelijck datſe daer mede om-ghegaen waeren; oock datſe haer eerſt machtich rijck ghemaeckt hadden/ dit ſweghenſe: niettemin begoſt Boris te branden van begeerlijckheyd / ende wilde dit onderſoecken: jae beminde haer als zijn eyghen kinderen: ja verhief haer / ghevende haer vrye Brieven uyt des Keyſers naem / datſe mochten ſonder teghens-ſpreken haere Landen dieſe beſaten/ eeuwelijck ende erffelijck ghebruycken/nae haren wil ende beliefte / ſonder eenighe ſchattinghe daer van te gheven / nu noch naemaels: Hy lietſe oock in zijn ſtede voeren/als ſy by Winter-daghe in Moſcou waren/weſende een groote genade by den Moſcoviten/principalijck by ſo machtighen Vorſt als Boris was/een die't gantſche Land regeerde.

Boris dit wel bedacht hebbende / heeftet den Keyſer alles ontdect/die't ſeer lief was/ en Boris daer door noch meer eerde / ende gaf hem daer in te doen t'ghene hem believen ſoude. Boris hier op niet ſlapende/ heeft eenighe Capiteynen ende ſommighe arme Edel-lieden/ende die hy gonſtich was / daer toe ghebruyckt/bevelende haer te treecken met de ghene die de Aniconij haer met gheven ſouden/en kleeden haer oock coſtelijck als Ambaſſaten /haer oock met-gevende eenich krijghsvolck/ende oock geſchencken van kleynder weerden/ om aen den Volcken te ſchencken / daerſe ſouden comen / ende beval haer datſe alle Paſſagien/Rivieren/ Boſſchagien ende plaetſen wel op-teeckenen ſouden / oock de namen vande ſelve/ op datſe wiſten alle goet rapport daer van te doen/als ſy ſouden weder-comen; ende beval haer oock minlijck te handelen/met de Volckeren bequaem om te gaen / een bequaeme plaets te beſpien/omme naemaels/ſoo't moghelijck waere/daer eenige Sterckte oft Caſtelen te maken / ende datſe immers eenighe vande Lieden ſoude maken in Moſco te brengen/ſoo't eenigſins moghelijck ware: Ende alſoo zijn ſy uyt Moſco getrocken/wel ghemaeckt van cleederen/gheweer ende gheld/ oock gheſchencken/en quamen tot Witſogda / by-de Aniconij / die oock Volck toe-maeckten om met haer te treecken; oock veel

kinderen

kinde ren ende vrunden van haer trocken mede daer heenen.

Daer ghecomen zijnde/hebbense gedaen nae dat haer was bevolen/ende hebben den Volcke aldaer groote vrundtschap bewesen/ond ersoeckende neerstelijck wie by haer de gestenste waren/ende hebben die eere aengedaen / ende schoncken haer veel dingen van kleynder weerden/die by haer seer rijckelijck ende costelijck scheenen te wesen: jae verbeydē haer met groote juychen en roepen/vallende te voete voor de gene die't haer gaven/siende de selve soo costelijck ghecleedt zijnde/t'selve onghewent te sien / en meynden dattet Goden waeren : Maer also de Moscoviten voor Tael-mannen spraken/t'welck Tamoieden waren/ die eenighe Jaeren hadden ghewoont by de Moscovische Boeren op Dorpen/ende alsoo de spraake geleert hadden/gaven haer te kennen van haeren Keyser/segghende de selve by nae eenen aertschen God te zijn : jae wel gheheel/veel dinghen aenroerende/ die dese arme menschen bewogen/om sulcks wenschende te sien/sy oock niet beter wenschende/namen't terstont aen: jae noch daer by seydense/datse eenighe Moscoviters by haer soo langhe in ostagie wilden laten/ende oock om de spraake te leeren / soo datse veel Lieden met dusdanighe manieren op dese zyde vande Rivieren Oby aen haer zyde creghen/ die haer den Moscovischen Keyser onderwierpen/ende lieten haer oock terstondt vande Moscoviten tarcren/belovende jaerlijcks den Moscovischen Rijcke te geven/yeghelijck mensche/jae tot den kinderen toe/die maer den boghe en begonden te hanteren / een paer Sabel-vellen / die by haer van kleynder weerden waeren : maer by den Moscoviten voor een juweel ghehouden/en beloofden t'selve te gheven in handen vanden ghenen die dat t'ontfanghen besteldt soude worden/t'welck oock ten vollen geschach: Ende voorts trocken sy over de Rivieren Oby wel 200 mylen door't Landt heenen/siende veel seltsame Gedierten/schoone Fonteynen/ fraye Cruyden ende Bosschagien/ oock veelderley Samoyeden/ de sommighe op Elanden rydende/ sommighe op sleden sittende/die van Reen ghetrocken werden/de sommighe van Honden/die soo snel liepen als Herten/in somma sagen vele daerse haer van verwonderden/ende teeckenden oock alles ordentelijck op/om naemaels goet bescheet te brengen / en quamen

soo

soo wederomme / eenighe ghewillighe Samoyeden met haer nemende/ende lieten oock eenighe Moscoviten in haer Lant/ om de sprake te leeren/en zijn soo in Mosco ghecomen/daerse van alles goet bescheedt brachten aenden voorsz. Boris/ ende Boris aen den Keyser / ende saghen met groot verwonderen de Samoyeden aen/die sy met ghebracht hadden/ de selve bevelende te schieten/ t'welck soo fiex van haer gheschach / dattet gheen mensche soude willen ghelooven: Want een penninexken cleender dan een halven stuyver / settense in eenen Boom / ende ginghen daer soo wijt van / datse nauwelijcks t'penninexken / oft effen in't ghesicht conden hebben / ende treften t'selve so menichmael/ als sy de pijle daer na schoten/ sonder eens te missen/ t'welck velen dede verwonderen.

Ten anderen zijden / saghen dese wilde lieden t'leven der menschen in Mosco met groote verwonderinghe aen / oock der Stadts manieren/ende meer dierghelijcke dingen: Maer met verschrickinghe aensaghense den Keyser/zijnde soo costelijck gecleet/sittende so te Paerde/ oft varende so in een Coets van veel peerden getrocken/ costelijck verciert/ omringt met menichte van groote Heeren / seer costelijck verciert/ en saghen oock seer nae alle t'krijchsvolck die met de roers soo al in roode rocken om den troep liepen / zijnde altijdts als den Keyser uyt-reedt / omtrent vier-honderdt schutten by hem: Oock hoordense met verwonderinghe aen t'gheluyt der clocken/die met menichte in Mosco zijn/ oock saghense met verwonderinghe alle de costelijcke winckels in Mosco/ ende alle heerlijckheydt aldaer / in somma/ sy meynden datse in der Goden throon waren gheraeckt / ende wenschten alreede te zijn by haer mede-broederen / om haer dit alles te vercondighen/noemende haer salich te zijn / sulcken Hooft te moghen obedieren/als den Keyser/ diese meynden eenen Godt te zijn/ oock smaeckte haer de spijse wel/ die haer in Mosco was t'eten ghegheven/ wel proevende datse haer beter smaeckte dan rauw beesten in haer landt/oft drooghen visch.

In somma hebben den Keyser belooft hem voor Heere aen te nemen/ende beloof den oock hare mede-broederen/verre en by te beweghen: Ende voorts baden sy den Keyser / dat hy haer de genade doen wilde/ ende seynden haer Gouverneurs

die

die haer souden regieren / ende diese de voor-verhaelde schattinghen mochten in handen leveren: aengaende van haer afgoderie / daer en werdt niet af verhaelt / maer bleef soo naer haer ghewoonte/ dan gheloove wel dat t'Christen Gheloove daer haest gheplant soude worden / waert datter eenighe bequame Leeraers waren / en gheloove metter tijdt t'selve wel in't werck ghestelt soude werden/ waert dat sy niet besich en waren/ met dese s'ware Oorloghen/daer sy met beladen zijn.

Tijnde dit alles gheschiet als boven verhaelt is / so zijn de kinderen Aniconij seer verheven/eñ werdt haer alomme vele vryheyt gegeven/eñ oock bevel over eenige plaetsen/ontrent hare Landen gelegen/die vele en groot zijn: Ja hebben lant/ hondert mijlen van malcanderen/hier en daer op de Rivieren Duina/Witsogda/ende Soehna / so datse rijck ende alomme vol zijn/ ende worden noch daghelijcx by haer eere behouden.

En wert in Moscou gheraedt slaecht datmen herwaert/ langs eñ omtrent de Rivière Obi/inde vlacke velden/sterckten eñ plaetsen uyt der natueren daer toe soeckende/Castelen moest maken / ende met crijchs volck besetten/en diende oock eenen generalen Gouverneur aldaer/om de Landen allengskens wijder ende wijder te versoecken/en tselve also te incorporeren/d'welck alles gheschiet is/ende eerst zijn aldaer ghebouwt geworden eenige Casteelen van groote balcken/uyten bosschen aldaer/ende die met aerde gevult/ende so met soldaten beset/oock werter dagelijcx veel volcx henen gesonden/ so datter op sommige plaetsen/metter tijt heele gemeynten waren/vermengelt met Polen/Tarters/ Russchen/ ende andere Natien.

Want alle ballingen/ende die moorders/ verraders en dieven waren/en allerley schuym van menschē/ die de doot verdient haddē/wierden daer henen verbannē/de sommige daer een tijt lanc gevangen gehoudē/ de sommige bevolen te woonen/na dat hare mis daet groot was/ ende wierdē so allengskens groote steden van veel volckē/ dese Casteelen en groote ghemeynten/ nu wel een Conincrijck besonder ghelijckende/ want naemaels veel arme lieden daer henen trocken/ om datse aldaer veel vrydom hadden / ende Landt om niet: En dese Landt-douwe werdt Siberia ghenaemt / ende oock werter

werter een Stadt gebouwt/diemen Siber noemde/ ende doemen in't eerste in Mosco hoorde vanden naem Siberia/ gruwelden de boosdaders in Mosco daer voor/ ghelijck int eerst t'Amsterdam die't weerdich gheweest zijn voor het Tuchthuys verschrickten. Want men sontse terstont na Sibirdam. Nu ist so ghemeen dattet niet meer gheacht en wert/ maer de Heeren en Edelen in Mosco zijnde in s'Keysers onghenade vervallen/zijnder noch wel banghe voor / dan die wordender somtijdts voor een tijt lanck gesonden/met Vrouw' ende Kinderen/ende wort haer daer eenich goubernement bevolen/tot dat den toorne des Groot-vorsts ghestilt is/als dan wordense weder in Mosco ontboden.

Om nu te weten den wech uyt Moscovia tot daer toe / sal ick vervolghens/ nae vermogen/ verhalen/als hebbende niet meer connen becomen/ ende dat noch met groote moeyte ende vruntschap/hebbende te Hove sommighe vrunden in Mosco/ doen ick daer woonde/die my groote jonste toe-droegen/ ende my t'selve gaven/ alsoo ick lange aenhielt/ eer zyt my dorsten gheven / en haddet noch uyt-ghecomen by tyde van Vrede in Mosco/ t'soude haren hals ghekost hebben de ghene die't my gaven/soodanich ist Moscovisch Volck: Want sy en moghen niet lyden dat de secreten van haer Land ontdeckt worden.

Een

Een cort verhael van de Wegen ende Rivieren uyt Moscovia

Oostwaerts eñ Oost ten Noorden aen te Landewaert/ soo het nu alreede daghelijcks bereyst wort vanden Moscoviten; Oock de namen der Steden aldaer vanden Moscoviten ghebouwt / met des selven Gouverneur oock beset/ die dat Landt daer al-omme bewoont / op-soecken ende in-nemen laet; jae by nae tot in groot Tartarien toe heeft laten besoecken.

WT Witsogda Soil/ van daer de Aniconij woonen/reysen sy de Rivieren opwaert, tot datse comen by een Stedeken vande Moscoviten bewoont/datmen Javiniseo noemt/ende is 17 dach-reysens vande Sadt Soil/de Rivieren opwaert/door Rivieren en Bosschen reysende/ende valt dese Rivieren Witsogda uyt het gheberchte Joegoria ghenaemt/de welcke strecken uyt Tartarien van't Ruyden/ tot by na de Zee nae't Noorden: Wt de selve geberchten valt oock de Rivieren Petsiora / die inde Zee valt / op dese zyde Waygats.

Van Javiniseo/ dyie Weecken reysens/comense in een Rivieren diese Ne-em noemen/of Strom op Duytsch/ om haeren stillen loops wille tusschen den Bosschen: Soo ontrent vyf daghen met Schuyten ofte Vlotten gereyst hebbende in dese Rivieren Ne-em/so moetense t'goedt een myle over Land voeren/want desen Ne-em loopt eenen anderen cours als sy reysen moeten/ so datse om der eortheyt wille over Lant een myle weeghs reysen / en comen soo in een Rivieren diese Wijssera noemen/eñ dese Rivieren valt uyt Steen-clippen/die de Moscoviten Camena noemen / ende ligghen oock in't gheberchte Joegoria/ ende reysen soo met de Rivieren nederwaerts 9 daghen langh / ende comen dan by een Stedeken datse noemen Soil Camscoy / en is vanden Moscoviten ghebouwt tot een rust-plaetse voor de reysende Lieden / want sy van hier moe-

ten vorder te Lande reysen/ende de voornoemde loopt voorts haeren cours/ende valt ten lesten inde Riviere Cam / welcke Cam loopt onder de Stadt Viatea in Moscovia / ende eyndicht haer inde groote Riviere Rha/ of Volga/ die in Mare Caspium vloeyt met 70 in-ganghen/ alles ghehoort van persoonen die't ghesien ende ghesocht hebben.

Te Soil Camscoy berust hebbende / soo zijnder vele Peerden metter tydt al op ghebrocht/ende is oock alreede wel bewoont ende t'Landt rond-om met Dorpen ende Vee wel versien/al meest Russen en Tartars zijnde/ soo nemense haer bagagie op Peerden / ende reysen van daer meest over geberchte vol Dennen/Pijnboomen/ oock ander seltsaeme Boomen/ ende reysen dwers over een Riviere in het gheberchte Sopha ghenoemt/daer nae noch over eene diese Coosna noemen/loopende beyde nae het Noorden. Dit gheberchte wort by haer in drien ghedeelt/ende is een heel ander Lant als daer sy uytcomen/schoonder Bosschen/vaster van Hout / ende oock veel verscheyden Cruyden daer wassende / ende wordt twee dach-reysens langh ghenaemt Coosbinscoy Camen ; noch ander twee dach-reysens wortet genaemt Cirginscoy-Camen ; daer nae vier dach-reysens langh is Podbinscoy Camen/ende comen dan tot een Stadt genaemt Vergateria: Dese drie voornoemde Woestynen wordē meest besocht van wilde Tartars ende Samoyeden / die niet en doen dan alle kostelyck Wildt vanghen voor den Moscoviter: Dat gheberchte Podbinscoy Camen is t'hoochste ende op veel plaetsen met sneeu bedeckt ende wolcken/ende t'selve is seer moeyelijck om reysen / maer t'valt so allengskens seer leeghe.

Comende tot Vergateria voornoēt/moetense hier wachten tot in't Voor-jaer/ wāt daer is een Riviere Toera die't heele Jaer aldaer ondiep is/ om datse daer eerst haren oorsprouck heeft / maer in't Voor-jaer wortse gantsch diep vanden sneeu des gheberchte aldaer/ende reysen dan alsoo met booten ende schuyten voorder.

Dese Stadt Vergateria is d'eerste Stadt in't Lant Syberia/ ende wiert eerst ghebouwt over 21 Jaren / met meer andere Steden al-daer ontrent/ende is oock wel bewoont/oock bouwense Laudt ghelijck men in Moscovia doet.

Oock

Ock isser eenen Gouverneur al-daer / die alle Voor-jaren menichte van Provianden ende Coorzen sendt al-omme door die Rivieren inden gantschen Syberischen Lande / in alle Casteelen ende plaetsen daer Soldaten ende Krijghs-volck is: Ock over de Oby in allen Forten ende plaetsen aen't Moscovisch Volck/want sy aldaer niet en bouwē noch ter tijdt / ende de Samoyeden leven van het Wildt als verhaelt is.

Nu dese voor-schreven Rivieres Toera af-dryvende / comense naer vijf daghen in een Stadt / Japhanim ghenaemt/ ock over twee Jaeren ghebouwt / ende met Volck gheplant.

Tot Japhanim comende / reysense voorder inde selve Toera/ende twee daghen ghereyst hebbende/begint haer dese Rivieres seer kromme te draeyen/ soo datse haer dickmaels moeten oversetten inde selve Rivieres over Landt / om de rechte te hebben/ende om der corthey wille.

Ende nu woonen hier altijdt Tartren ende Samoyeden/ die daer omtrent Vee houden/daer sy van leven: Ock houwense Vooten.

Ende ten lesten van dese Rivieres Toera comense in een groote Rivieres Tabab / zijnde by naer twee hondert mylen van Vergateria / maer sy reysen tot Tinnen toe / een Stadt vol Volcks / ock vande selvighe voor-verhaelde ghebouwt/ dan vele reysen ooc wel van Japhanim met sledē indē Winter tot Tinnen in twaelf daghen tijdts / ende hier gheschiedt nu grooten handel van Pelteryen met den Moscoviten / teghen de Tartren ende Samoyeden/ende dese plaetse is goedt voor de ghene die maer een half Jaer uyt en wil zijn: Maer vele soecken't wyder / jae tot verre over die Rivieres Oby/ soo nae't Oosten als nae't Zuyden.

Van Tinnen commen tot Tobolsca / het Hooft der Syberische Steden / ende al-daer is den Stoel Syberia / ende den opperstden Viceroy vande Moscoviten/ende daer moeten alle Steden haere schattinghen Jaerlijcks brenghen / soo wel van d'ander zyde de Oby / als op dese zyde / ende wordt daer ock versamelt/ende soo met gheleyde Jaerlijcks met Casacken en Krijgs-volck nae Mosco gesonden/eñ hier wort ock

strenghe recht ghehouden. En moeten oock alle Gouverneurs in Samoyeda en Siberia desen obedieren. Oock ghe-schiet daer grooten handel in alle dinghen / uyt Moscovia daer ghebracht: Oock comender Tarteren uyt het Zuyden/ heel wijt uyt Tartaria / ende veel verscheyden Volcken / die daer allens kens meer ende meer comen/ nae dat de fame van dit Lant wyder ende wyder streckt/ en is al vast profijt voor de Moscoviten/die't met vreden soo geincorporeert heeft/ dat hy niet en hoeft te vreesen/soo seer zijnse den Moscoviten toe-ghedaen/ende oock zijnder alomme Kercken/ wilde God dat den wreeden Spaengiaert America in plaetse van zyne on-menschelijcke tyrannie/met sulcken vrede in-ghecreghen hadde/soo mocht men hem noch eenichsins t'selve gunnen / want men veel meer van sulcks met vruntschap sal connen verrey-ghen/ghelijck ick t'selve ghemerckt heb / en noch daghelijcks vanden Moscoviten hooze en aenmercke/dan met wreede ty-rannie oft ghewelt/etc.

Dese voornoemde Stadt Tobolsca leydt op de groote Ri-viere Ytijs ghenaemt/die seer sterck valt uyten Zuyden/en-de loopt wel soo suel als de Donouw doet/ende valt inde Ri-viere Oby/ende sy schijnt met Oby uyt een geweste te comen; aē d'ander zyde de Stadt loopt de Riviere Tobol voornoemt/ daer de Stadt de naem af heeft.

Inde Riviere Tobol comt een vallende Riviere / die recht uyt het Noorden uyt het gheberchte by den Zee-cant schijnt te vallen/ ende wort vanden wilden geheeten Taffa/en op de selve Riviere hebben de Moscoviten nu onlancx een Stadt gebouwt/Pohem genaemt/ende hebben deselve beset met al-lerley volck uyt de Sibierische Steden / en dat om oorsaecke datter soo schoone Landouwe omtrent is/ oock schoone Bos-schagien zijnde vol Wilt / van Luyppaerden/ Lossen/ Vossen/ Swerte / oock Sabels en Maters: En dese Stadt leyt twee weken reysens van Tobolsca / noortwaert de Riviere Ytis/ daer van verhaelt is/loopt oock inde Oby/twee weken rey-sens van Tobolsca: Ende op de Mont was eertijts oock een Stadt ghebouwt/ die ghenaemt was Olscoy-gorot/ maer is naemaels door't bevel des Gouverneurs in Sibirien ghe-ruymt/niet segghende waerom : Ick dencke t'is geweest om

de

de konde/oft om datse na haer meyninge/ te na den Zee-cant stondt / vreesende datter eenich overval ofte veranderinghe mocht gheschieden: Ende also uyt de groote Rivieren Oby een groot water loopt/ombangende een groot deel Lants/ gelijc eenen arm/en valt t'selve so weder inde Oby/ maeckt soo een groot Eylandt / en hebben op dit Eylandt weder een ander Stadt ghebouwt/ in plaetse vande gherupneerde / ende hebbense Zergolt gheheeten/zijnde ontrent 50 mylen opwaerder als d'ander ghestaen hadde.

En als sy van daer door de Rivieren opwaerts reysen/ghebruyckense weynich zeyl op hare Booten/t'sy om datter weynich Wint is/ of om't hooghe Lants wille / hoe-wel de Oby alsints groot ende breedt is/maer treckten de Booten op/ghelijckse meest in alle plaetsen door de Rivieren in Moscovien reysen/ en reysen van Zergolt ontrent 200 mylen opwaerts/ en comen dan tot een Casteel/ghenoemt Norinscoy/ dat over 13 Jaeren ghebouwt wierdt / als den grooten Gouverneur Volck uyt Sibirien sant/ om Landen op te soecken/bequaem zijnde voor menschen / ende om steden te bouwen / en hebben doen alsoo daer een Casteel ghebouwt / daer eenich krijghsvolck op is/ een playsante/ ghesonde ende warme plaetse/ en seer vruchtbaer / daer oock veel fray Ghedierte ende Ghevoghelte is: Het leyt in't Zuyd-oosten/ ende is naemaels oock een Ghemeynte gheworden/en haer wiert bevolen noch wyder en wyder/nae de warmte opwaert/ t'Landt te bespieden; maer haer is altijdt bevolen met Vruntschap te handelen/ende den Volcke vrundelijck te tracteren / diese souden ontmoeten/ oft vinden / om soo wyder ende wyder Volck te hebben. Alsse nu met troepen te Lande-waert in reysden / tot over de 400 mylen/saghense alomme schoone Landouwe/ maer geen menschen/maer al woest Landt.

Dan alsoose by de 200 mylen quamen door de Rivieren Oby op-reysende/hebben (nu geleden 10 jaren) eene schoone playsante Landouwe ghevonden /oock seer warm / sonder datter eenighe onbequaemheyt was/ende oock weynich Winter/ of by nae gheen/en sy daerom weder in Siberia ghecomen zijnde/hebben veroorsaeckt gheweest t'selve inder Mosco te ontbieden/ende regeerde aldaer den Boris Goddenoof / de welcke de

ke de saecke seer behertichde/ende beval oock terstont dat den Gouverneur uyt Siberia daer volck henen soude senden/om daer een Stadt te laten bouwen / het welck gheschiede / ende daer is een schoon Casteel gemaeckt / met noch eenighe huysen/so dattet nu een schoone Stadt is/ ende wort Toom ghenaemt/om datse namaels ghehoort hebben/datter mennichte Tartaren op deselve plaetse ghewoont hebben / ende soo soude die Stadt van den Tartaren / soo den naem ontfanghen hebben / om haer playsancy wille / ende dese Tartaren hadden eenen Coninck onder haer / die Altijn ghenaemt was/ ende soo wordt dese Stadt dickmaels noch besproonghen van diversche volckeren die haer derwaerts int veldt onthouden/ dan nu isse soo machtich/dattet metter tijt oock wel een cleyn Coninckrijck mocht worden.

Nu tusschen dit Casteel Norinscor/ende dese Stadt Toom en Sibirien vindense noch daghelijcks te Lande-waert veel diversche Volckeren / die haer Ostachij noemen / die nu oock al metten Moscoviten/ Tartaren / ende Samoyeten in Siberia haer vereenighen / ende met vriendtschappe handelen / vrenghende sommighe oock Goudt ende andere dinghen/ende hebben onder haer veel Coninghen/zynde die ghelijck de Indianen / te weten / de cleyne die in Oost-Indien woonen / ende niet de groote: In somma de Moscoviten comen soo wijdt dat Quartier uyt / dattet te verwonderenis.

Oock zijnder veel Casteelen en Stedekens tusschen de Rivieren Oby ende Ytys/ dewelcke in de selvetijdt / oft weynich daer nae ghebouwt wierden / als Tobolsca ghebouwt wierdt/ende zijn nu oock gantsch rijck/ zijnde ghemengt met Moscoviten / Tartaren ende Samoyeden / die tamme zijn/ ende worden deselve Steden ghenaemt Tara / omtrent welcke plaetse / die Rivieren Oby ende Ytis / thien dach reysen van malcanderen zijn: oock een Stadt die Jorgoet genaemt is/ ende die is ghetimmert over vierthien ofte vijfthien jaren/ oock Besou / ende Mangansoiscoygorad / ende ligghen dese voornoemde Steden opwaert naer het Suyden / maer op de West-zijde der Rivieren Oby/ soecken de Inwoonders noch daghelijcx wijder en wijder te comen. Herwaert op dese

zijde

zijde de Oby/ ligghen de Steden Tobolsca/ Sibier/ Berefai/ ende meer andere op verscheyden Rivieren ligghende/ ende wort noch daghelijcx meer ghebouwt.

Maer de Steden Narim ende Toom / ligghen op d'ander zijde de Rivieren Oby: Hier ghebruycken de lieden veel Reen in haer steden/ oock snelle honden/ die sy veele met visch spijsen/daerse na haer oordeel seer sterck van worden zijnde ghedroochden Koch: Maer Jorgaet voor-verhaelt light in de Oby op een Eylandt.

Nu van Narim op-waert na het Oosten/ de Rivieren ghenaemt Telt / daer hebbense oock een Casteel ghebouwt ende noemen t'selve Comgofscoy/en besettent oock met volck: Van dit Casteelken en Narim/ zijnse door t'bevel des Siberischen Gouverneurs / over seven jaren gheleden / ghesonden met sleden en Peerden recht nae het Oosten / om aldaer te soecken oster eenighe onbekende Volckeren haer onthielden / ende reysden wel ontrent thien weecken lanck / recht Oostwaert door groote woestijnen/ vindende alomme schoone Landouwe/ oock schoone boomen/ende veel diversche Rivieren: maer omtrent de tijdt voorsz. ghereyst hebbende/hebbense op den velden eenighe hutten ghesien / vindende oock veel vergaderinghe van menschen/ dan alsoo sy Samopeden ende Tarters tot Leydts-lieden hadden / die oock moghelijck de weghen wel door-loopen hadden/en warense niet beschroomt.

Maer comende omtrent de menschen bewesen haer groote eerbiedinge ende tregen de Samopeden ende Tarters so veel van haer te verstaen/ datse haer selven met de name Tingocsy noemden / en woonden al langhs de groote Rivieren diese Jeniscea noemden/ eñ wesen haer te spruyten uyt het Suyd-Oost/dan wisten haer begin niet/en was de Rivieren grooter dan de Oby/oock hadden dese lieden groote croppen onder de kinne klockende met haer spraecke als de Kalcoetten/t'scheen dat de Samopeden haer spraake in veel verstonden/ ende sy de Samopetse spraake met heel ongelijc en was/maer daer naer seer helde.

Dese Rivieren Jeniscea / veel grooter zijnde dan de Oby/ heeft aende Oost-zyde groote gheberchten / daer onder oock

Vyer-

Vyer-berghen zijn / die Swevel ofte Solpher uyt-werpen: Maer op dese zyde naer het Westen daer ist leeghe schoone Landouwe / seer playsant van alderley Cruyden / Boomen/ lieffelijcke Bloemen/ende diversche vremde Vruchten: Oock heel seltsaem Ghevoghelte/het welcke leeghe Land wort wel by de 70 mylen weeghs over-loopen inde Lenten vande Riviere Jenisea/even(nae wy verstaen)ghelijck de Nijl in Egypten doet/ende dese Tingoesy dit wetende/onthouden haer over d'ander zyde soo lange op de gheberghten/ tot dat de Riviere valt/ende comen dan weder in dese schoone leeghe Landen met alle haer Vee.

Dese Tingoesy was minnelijck Volck/ende onderworpen haer oock den Gouverneurs die de Samoyeden regheerden/ ende dit al door de Samoyeden haer daer toe beweghende/ eñ noemden die by nae Goden te zijn. Men conde niet merken wat Gods-diensten dese Lieden hadden/ noch men heeft het noyt connen vernemen/alsoo door onachtsaemheydt vande Moscoviten alle dinghen ten nausten niet bespiet en wort.

Ten verwondert my oock gantsch niet/ dat jaerlijcx Waygats so verstopt is met ijs in't Noorden/aenghesien de groote Rivieren Oby ende Jenisea soo schrickelijck veel ijs uytspouwen/ende noch meer ontallijcke andere Rivieren/ diens namen men niet en weet/de welcke soo ontallijcke dickte van ijs uytwerpen/dattet onghelooflijck is/ want in't Voor-jaer drybet ijs omtrent den Zee-cant somtijdts heel Bosschen met hem weech/van weghen zyn dickte ende menichte/waer door comt datmen aende stranden van Waygats so veel Hout allesins siet aenghedreven ligghen: Oock zijnde in de engde by nova Sembla de uyterste konden/soo en ist niet wonder dattet daer op-hoopt door de enghde/ende oock noch vriest/ ende soo dicht in malcanderen sich settet / tot dat het de dickte van 60 of ten minsten 50 vademen krijght/ghelijck dit Jaer hebben af-ghemeten die met een cleyn schipken daer weder-om waren van Isaac le Maire uytghesonden/ die my daer oock geerne heen hadde ghehadt / maer sloech het af/want ick bewysen wil datmender niet door en can/en altijts vergeefs sal wesen wat sy doen/oft moesten't anders aenlegghen.

Sy hebben oock over dese Riviere wyder reyse aenghenomen/

men/maer hielent recht int Oosten/ weynich dorvenve nae't Suyden wenden / en hadden eenighe van dese Tingoese met haer/ van de welcke sy verstonden/ datter Suydt-waert veel volckeren die haer vreemt waren / woonden / ende oock Coninghen nae dat sy verstaen conden / onder haer hadden / die dickmaels teghen malcanderen oorloogden.

Dan niemant vernomen hebbende/ zijnse wederom gheco-men nae eenighe dach reysens / maer hebben de Tingoesy be-volen wijder te soecken/die't haer beloofden/en oock vriendt-schap ende aliantie met haer maeckten/latende eenige Mos-coviten/ghealliceerde Samoyeden ende Tartaren by haer/ en gaven haer oot eenighe gheschencken: Dan t'volghende jaer sonden de Tingoesy volck van haer zijde / Oost-waert op/ noch verder dan sy te voren gheweest waren / en trocken met groote mennichte daer henen / en hebben ten lesten noch een groote Riviere vernomen/dan niet wel so vreet als Jeniscea haer Riviere/maer wel soo snel loopende/en daer eenighe da-ghen langs gheloopen hebbende / ten lesten noch eenighe lie-den ghesien/ die sy achterhaelden / en sommighe ghevanghen treghen maer conden haer niet verstaen dan door wijsen en-de bedien hebbense soo veel van haer ghehoort / dat aen d'an-der zijde dickmaels ghedonder was/seggende: Om-om/ oock datter menichte van ghetier ende gherupsch was van men-schen/en wesen op die Riviere/en seyden Pesida/ daer uyt de Tingoesy ende Tartars besloten dat sy de Riviere soo noem-den/en uyt de woorden/Om-om/besloten de Moscoviten na-maels / dat het gheluydt van Clocken moeste wesen / en we-der vertreckende/namense eenighe van dese lieden mede/ dan sturven al onder weghen/t'zy van bangicheydt oft vreese/oft veranderinge des Lochts/daer de Tingoesy/ Samoyeden/en die met haer waren/seer droevich om waren/want wederom comende / seyden datter cloecke lieden waren / wel ghestelt/ cleyn ooghen hebbende/ ende platte aensichten / vruyn zijnde uyt den gheelen.

De Moscoviten in Siberia dit alles ghehoort hebbende vande Samoyeden / die uyt Tingoesen-lant in Siberia qua-men / waren seer begheerich om noch wijder te soecken / be-gheerende volck van den Gouverneur / die haer t'selve ver-

gonde/ oock selfs veel krijghs-lieden met sendende / met bevel alles wel te doorsiē/oock Tingoesen met te nemen/en Samoyeden/oock Tarters/ende zijn so ontrent 700 mannen heenen ghetrocken/ over de Rivière Oby / door der Samoyeden ende Tingoesen Land/ over de groote Rivière Jenescia/ende zijn soo voorder ende voorder ghereyst / hebbende tot voorganghers Tingoesen/die haer den wegh voor-draefden / hare spyse veerdich onder-weghen vanghende/soo Voghels als Reen/ Geyten ende ander vremde Dieren / en vonghen oock Visschen/als t'Landt door reghen zijnde met veel schoone Rivieren / ende zijn oock tot de voornoemde Rivière Pesida gecomen/ ende hebben by de selve hutten op-gheset / ende daer eenen tijdt-lanck gheleghen / tot het Voor-jaer toe datse die Rivière open sien wonden./ ende t'was by naer in het Voorjaer alsse daer quamen : maer over die Rivière en dorsten sy niet comen / als hoorende dat haer te vooren gheseydt was/ ende verstonden/dattet ghelupdt van Clocken was : als den Windt van over de Rivière quam/hoordense oock dickmaels ghedreun van Volck en Peerden / ende saghen oock eenighe seylen somtijdts/doch weynich/ die af-liepen / nae haer meyninghe/de Rivière onderwaert/ende seyden naemaels dat de zeylen vier-cant waren / ghelijck ick dencke de seylen in Indien zijn ; maer gheen menschen vernomen hebbende aen die zyde daerse waeren/bleven daer eenighen tijdt / ende bevonden oock dat de Rivière heel hooghe werdt in't Voor-jaer/ dan weynich te achten / naedemael t'Landt aen beyde zyden hooghe was : Haer herte verheuchde in't aensien vande seer schoone Landouwe/zijnde in May ende April. Oock sagense veel raritept van Cruyden/Bloemen/ Vruchten / ende seltsame Boomen/ Dieren ende vremde Voghelen : Maer alsoo de Moscoviters daer niet curieus en zijn/achtent selve niet/ soeckende maer profyt aen allen zyden: want het zijn een deel plompe heele menschen.

Ende soo inde Somer zijnse wederom ghecomen/ reysende langhsaem : Want het was inden Herbst als sy in Siberia quaemen / ende verkondichden alles watse daer ghesien ende ghehoort hadden/ende confirmeerden t'selve met haeren Eede.

Alle

Alle dese voornoemde dinghen te Hove inder Mosco verادverteert zijnde / hebben den Keyser Boris ende alle andere groote Heeren haer daer over seer verwondert/met pverighe begherte ontsteecken zijnde/omme dit alles teu nauwsten te doen soecken/meynde t'volghende Jaer daer Ammassadeurs heenen ghesonden te hebben met vele gheschencken/ de welcke mede ghenomen souden hebben Tartren/ Samoyeden ende Tingoesen / om te trecken over de Rivière Peysida / ende te vernemen wat daer was / ende oock alliantie te maecken met den Coninghen ende Volckeren al-daer / soo sy daer yemanden vonden: Haer oock bevel ghevende / alles fijn ordentelijck te verspien ende doorsien / ende op te teeckenen/ want sy conden niet vergheten van datse der Clocken ghelupt ghehoort hadden: Maer dit is alles naeghebleven / als doen beginnende in Moscovia dese troubel ende Inlandtsche Oorlogen/ als inde beschryvinge des selven daer van te verstaen is.

Ick gheloove dattet het beghin van't Coninckrijck Cathaya is/ t'welcke paelt aen China ende Indien / dan sorghe dat den Moscoviter daer metten hoofde tegen den muer loopen sal/dan den tijt alles sal leeren/soo sy het noch naemaels versoecken.

Dan niet te min hebben de Gouverneurs / ghedurende de Moscovische Oorloghe/noch derwaerts eenen tocht doe doen/daer onder veel Burghers vrywillich uyt Siberia mede trocken / ende comende inder Tingoesen Landt/ over die Rivière Jeniscea / zijnse meest al te voet gheloopen / soo datter door onghemack veel sturven van de ghene die ghemackelijck gheleeft hadden / ende vonden ten lesten even het selve t'ghene de voorighe gheconfirmeert hadden: Boven dat soo hoordense al te met ghelupdt van Volck ende Clocken / dan haer vande Tingoesen ontraden zijnde / dorsten haer niet begheven over dese Rivière/ dan hebben in sommighe Bergen/ al-daer gheleghen / eenighe vlammen uyt sien springhen/ daer van sy eenich Solpher brochten/ ende oock Goud-steen/ soo dattet schijnt / daer veel kostelijcke Mynen zijn mochten.

Den Gouverneur in Siberia liet oock eenighe schuyten toe maecken die verdeckt waren/en beval haer met het voorjaer te varen tot Zee/uyt de Rivière Oby/ en gheboodt datse langs de Zee-cant neffens landt souden varen/tot datse souden comen tot de Rivière Jenisea/ want hy seyde datse oock moest endighen inde Zee / en beval haer daer in te reysen eenige dach-reysen/daer teghens sandt hy oock volck te lande/ bevelende haer soo langhe daer te blyven op de cant van de Rivière / tot dat sy dese schuyten vernemen souden / en gheboodt haer soo sy die niet en vernamen/na een jaer wederom te keeren: Hebbende die ter Zee voeren bevolen / datse alles souden besichtighen watter te sien ware/en gaf haer oock eenen Oversten met/die Luca ghenaemt was/ den welcken hy beval/alles op te teeckenen/ en heeftse soo heenen ghesonden/ en sy zyn oock ghecomen inde mondt vande Rivière voorsz. ende hebben malcanderen daer ontmoet / alsoo die te Lande waren ghetrocken / met den af-loop der Rivière / op vlotten en schuyten eenighe af-ghesonden hadden / die op den Zee-cant de schuyten ontmoeten / ende vonden alles ghelyck den Gouverneur haer te voorzen verhaelt hadde/teweten/ na syn meyninghe: Dan alsoo haren Overseen Luca voorsz. ghestorven was / met noch eenighe andere van de voornaemste/ hebbense gheraden ghevonden van malcanderen te scheyden/ ende elck weder syns weeghs te trecken/ende zyn int wederom comen/ weder thuys ghearriveert: in Siberia comende/ en alles op-geteekent/ hebbense seer goet rappoort daer van aen den Gouverneur ghedaen / die t'selve aen den Keyser in Mosco sondt/en is t'selve gesloten inde schat-camer in Mosco/so langhe tot dat dese Oorloghen gheeyndicht souden zyn/ alsdan soudet oversien worden / maer denck het al verlorzen is / d'welck jammer is / want sy veel seltsaems daer vonden van Eylanden ende Rivieren / Voghels ende Dieren / tot voor-by de Jenisea heel wyt.

Ende soo eenen goeden vriendt in Moscovia daer eenen broeder heenen gehadt hadde / gaf my een blinde Caerte daer van ghelyck hy't uyt syn broeders mondt verstaen hadde/die doodt is / dan selver is hy door Waygats ghedweest / ende kent alle plaetsen tot Oby/dan wat daer voorby is / heeft hy

maer

maer ghehoort / soo en is t'selve Caertgen maer een bewerp daer van neffens den Zee-cant/d'welck ick met groote moeyte vercreegh / want dat het uyt quame het soude dien Moscoviter syuen hals costen/daerom laten hem onghenaemt.

Inde groote Rivieren Oby comt oock een Rivieren vallen diese Taas noemen/ende schijnt te comen van ontrent Jeniseea/uyt een groot Bosch/daer uyt oock een Rivieren valt/niet wyt vande voorsz. / die in Jeniseea valt/soo datse uyt de Oby te water comen reysen door de Samoyedens Landouwe / en setten haer maer twee mylen over Landt / soo comense in een Rivieren diese Torgalf noemen / ende vallen soo met vallende water in Jeniseea / en t'selve is seer bequaem om reysen/ ende is ghevonden nu onlanghs van de Samoyeden ende Tingoesen.

Maer t'is jammer dat het den Hollanders niet en gheluckt door Waygats te comen/doch en weten niet hoe sy t'selve souden te werck stellen/want met schepen/daer in hondert mael niet door te comen en is: Maer alsse immers die Landen alle wilden doorspieden / moestense daer twee ofte drie jaer blijven/omtrent Waygats oft Pechora/ daerse wel goede Haven ende lijf-tocht souden crygen / ende van daer moeten sy volck senden met Booten/ gelijck de Russen doen/ende oock eenighe vriendtschap met den Russen maecken / die haer dan geerne den wegh souden wijsen / ende alsoo soudet ontdeckt werden.

Vele schoone plaetsen souden ondeckt worden/ so van Eylanden als vast Landt / dan is aen te twijffelen of America omtrent China niet aen dese drie deelen des Werelts vast is met een enghde ghelijck Africa aen Asia hanght / by de roode Zee/ en t'selve is voorwaer wel moghelijck / want wie weet te segghen oft open is / anders danse uyt de sommighe schriften der Heydenen ghevonden hebben/ die schryven dattet van een gheschepden is/ende veel bewijs-redenen by brenghen.

Oft soo het open is/so moet de strate seer enghe zijn/ want ick by na ghesept hadde/dat het onmoghelijck soude zijn/ dat de menschen in America souden comen / daer Adam in Asia gheschapen is/ende daermen nerghens inde heylighe Schriften leest / dat voor de Dilubie eenighe Schepen of Schuyten

waren / ende oock weet-men wel datter maer een Werelt en is/eñ op geen diversche plaetsen schepselen haren oorspronck en hebben/ dan uyt den Paradyse/etc.

Nu mochtmen oock weder seggen/ hoe de menschen alomme inde Eylanden ghecomen zijn/ende dit is/ nae mijn meyninghe/nae de Diluvie gheschiet: Oock die in America/daer is een enghe strate gelijckmen weet/ende sulcken engen strate mach tusschen Asia ende America oock wel zijn: hoe wel nu sommige hart dryven/datter een groote Zee tusschen beyden is over 100 mylen breedt.

FINIS.

Verhael

Van seker Memoriael/ gheprezenteert aen zyne Majestept/ by den Capiteyn Pedro Fernandez de Quir; aengaende de bevolckinghe ende ontdeckinghe van't vierde deel des Werelts/ ghenaemt Austrialia incognita, ofte onbekent Austrialia, zijn grooten rijckdom ende vruchtbaerheyt/ontdeckt by den selven Capiteyn.

Heere,

ICk Capiteyn Pedro Fernandez de Quir, segghe dat dit de achtste Requeste is die ick uwe Majestept hebbe gheprezenteert / aengaende de bevolckinghe die daer behoort te gheschieden in het Landt dat uwe Majestept belast heeft t'ontdecken in het quartier van't onbekent Austrialia / sonder datter tot noch toe resolutie met my ghenomen is/ noch eenighe antwoord oft hope die my versekere van mijn af-veerdingh/ daer ick nochtans 14 maenden in dit Hof ben gheweest/ende 14 jaren dese sake ghehandelt heb sonder besoldinghe / ende sonder datter yet tot mynen voordeele ghesloten is / maer alleen om haerder goedheyd wille/met de welcke/ende met ontellicke tegenspreekinghen ick 20000 mylen soo ter Zee als te Lande gherepst ben/ende alle myne goederen verteert / ende mynen persoon ontriest heb / lydende soo vele ende soo schrickelicke dingen/dat sy my selve ongheloofflick schynen te zijn/alles om niet te verlaten een werck van soo grooten Godvruchtichheyd ende barmhertichheyd. Ten welcken aensiene/ ende om alle de Liefde Godts ick uwe Majestept wel ootmoedelick bidde/dat sy niet ghedient en sy te ghedooghen/dat ick van soo grooten ende soo ghestadighen arbeyd ende onruste/ende van een soo merckelick ende wel ghefondeert aenhouden / niet en trecke de vruchten daer ick soo seer nae verlanghe ende pretendere / naedemael de eere ende glorie Godes / ende den dienst van uwe Majestept / daer so veel aen gheleghen is/ende daer oneyndelijck veel goed uyt spruyten sal/dat dueren sal soo langh als de Wereld staet/ende hier nae inder eeuwicheyd.

1. Aengaende de grootte van dese nu nieuwelicx ontdeckte Landen/voordeelende nae't ghene dat ick ghesien heb/ende nae't ghene de Capiteyn Louijs de Paez de Torres/Admirael onder mijn ghebied/ uwe

uwe Majestept gheadviseert ofte verwitticht heeft / soo is nae goede reden haer lengde so groot als die van gantsch Europa : Clein Asia tot aen de Caspische Zee toe/ende Persia/met alle de Eylanden van de Middellantsche ende groote Zee/ omtrent ende rondtsom de selfde Provincien / Enghelandt ende Jerlandt mede daer in begrepen: Dit verborghen deel is t'vierde van den gheheelen Aerdt-cloot/ ende soo groot dat daer in moghen zijn tweemael soo veel Coninckrijcken ende heerlijckheden als alle de ghene daer van uwe Majestept tegenwoordelick Heer is/ende dat sonder benabuert te zijn/ met Turcken/ Mozen/ ofte ander natien / die ghewoon zijn hare ghebueren te ontrusten ende te beroeren. Alle de Landen by ons ghesien / ligghen binnen de Zona-torrida/ ende een deel van dien raect tot den Equinoctiael die 90. Graden breedt moghen zijn/ende sommighe minder/ ende indien sy op-gaen na dat sy beloven/daer sullen Landen in ligghen teghen de voeten van t'beste van Africa ende heel Europa ende t'meeste deel van groot Asia.

Ick waerschouw/dat nadien de Landen by my gesien op 15. Graden / beter zijn dan Spangien/ dat de andere die in hoochte daer teghen ligghen naer advenant/moeten een Aerdtsch Paradijs zijn.

2. In dese Landen is veel volcr / hare verwen zijn Wit/ Bruyn/ Mulaetsch / Indiaensch / ende ghemenghelt / t'haer hebben sy som swart/lang ende los/som ghefriseert ende ghekrolt/ sommighe oock rood ende seer dun/welcke verschepdenheyt een teecken is van groote onderhandelinghen ende by-eencomsten/ om welcke reden/ als mede om de deucht des Landts/ende door dien sy gheen Gheschut oft ander Vyer-werck en hebben om malcander te moorden / ende om dat sy in gheen Silver-berghen en wercken / ende veel andere redenen/ het te ghelooven staet / dat dit volck seer menichduldich is/ men can niet mercken dat sy eenighe konst hebben t'zy clein ofte groot / noch mueren noch sterckten/noch Coninck noch Wet/ten zijn anders niet dan een hoop slechte Heydenen/ghedeelt in partyschappen ende geen goede vrienden onder malcanderen / hare ordinarise Wapenen zijn bogen ende schichten/doch ondergift/knodsen/ stocken/pijcken/ende worp-pijlen altesamen van hout / sy decken hare schamelheydt / zijn punich/ vrolyck/ redelyck / ende soo danckbaer als ick selfs bevonden hebbe/ uyt alle het welcke te hopen staet/ dat sy niet Godes voorsichticheydt ende sachte middelen seer goedt te ghesegghen/ te bevredighen / te onderwijsen ende te vol-doen sullen zijn / het welcke drie saecken zijn inden aenvang seer noodich/ om dese luyden alte male te brenghen tot die soo heylighe eynden / die men in't minst ende meest met den besten yver ende ernst moet voor nemen : De huysen zijnder van hout/ghedecht met bladeren van palmboomen / sy ghebruychen aerde potten / hebben ghetouwen ghebreydtsels ende ander ghebreyde Netten / sy bearbeyden Marbersteen / maecken Fluyten / Trommels/

mels/ ende Lepels van hout al vernischt / sy hebben hare Ghebede-huysen ende begravinghen/hare Hoven wel op-gheschickt/ betuynt/ ende bepaelt / sy behelpen haer veel met Parlamoer-schelpen / ende maecken daer af Gudtsen/Beytels/Formoirs/Saghen/Houwelen/ ende soo groote als cleyne teeckenen die sy aenden hals draghen: De Eylanders hebben hare Scheepkens wel ghewracht/ ende bequaem om van t'een Landt in t'ander te varen / het welck al te samen een seecker teecken is van nabuerschap/ met volck dat beter gepoliceert is/eñ geen minder teecken van dien en is t'lubben van verckens ende hoenderen.

3. Het broodt dat sy hebben/zijn drie soorten van Wortelen/die daer in groote menichte zijn / ende comen door sonder arbeydt / want sy daer toe niet anders en doen dan dat sy die braden ende koocken / sy zijn smaeckelijck ghesondt ende voedtsaem/dueren langhe/daer zijnder die een ellen langh ende een half elle dick zijn: De Fruyten zijn vele ende seer goedt / Platanos van sesterley aert/ groote menichte van Amandelen van vierderley soorte/ groote Obos, dat een vrucht is van grootte ende smaeck als Que-appels/veel inlandtsche Noten/ Orangien ende Limoenen die d'Indianen niet en eten/ende ander uytnemende ende groote Fruyten/niet min goet/diemen ghesien ende ghegheten heeft / met vele ende seer groote Suycker-rieten/ende kennis van Appelen: Daer zijn ontallijck veel Palmboomen daer men terstondt Tuba uyt trecken can / van de welcke men maeckt Wijn / Edick/Honigh ende Wey/ende de Palmitas zijn seer goedt/ de vrucht die dese Palmboomen gheven / zijn Cocos/ als sy groen zijn / dienen sy in plaetse van Cardos/ ende het Mergh is als Room/ rijp zijnde/ ist onderhoudt van spijs ende dranck / ter Zee ende te Lande/ als sy oudt zijn gheven sy Oly om te lichten/ende met te Meesteren als met Balsem/ oock om t'eten /jong zijnde zijn de Schorssen goede Vaten ende Flessen/ de binnenste schorssen zijn werck om Schepen met te Calfaten / ende alderley Cabels ende takel / oock ordinaris touwen ende Lonte van te maecken: Ende dat het beste is van de bladeren/ maecktmen seylen tot cleyne Scheepkens/ ende fijne Matten/ ende Tichelen daermen de huysen met voert ende deckt/ welcke ghespannen werden met die stammen die recht ende hooch zijn/eñ vande selvige maecktmen Plancken/ Pijcken/ ende andere soorten van wapenen/ende Riemen/met veel andere goede dingen om dagelijcx te besigen: Ende staet te bemercken dat dese Palmgaerden een Wijngaerd zijn daer men t'heele jaer deur van plucht ende Wijn van leest / ende nochtans niet van nood en heeft eenighe weldaed/costende noch geld noch lijd. De Moes-cruyden diemen daer heeft ghesien zijn Cawoerden / groote ende vele Bledos ende groene Cruyden: Men heefter oock Boonen vernomen. Belanghende t'Oeesch / daer zijn veel Verckens tam als de onse/ Hinnen/ Capoenen/ Patrysen/ Eynt-vo-

ghels/Tortelduyven/Duyven/Wilduyven ende Gepten/die den anderen Capitepn ghesien heeft. De Indianen hebben ons te kennen ghegheven van Koepen ende Bussels. De Visschen zijn vele/ Hargos, Pesce-reyes, Lizas, Tonghen/ Salmkens/ Meros, Elft/ Macabis, casanes, Pampanos, Sardynen/Kocchen/Zeehanen/Chitas-viejas, Palinghen/ Pesces Puercos, Chapines, Rubia Almexas ende Garnet / ende ander soorten daer nyp de naem niet van voor en staet/ende daer moetender noch veel meer zijn/naedemael alle de verhaelde t'samen ghevanghen zijn dicht by de schepen. Ende soo men t'ghene ghescheven is wel bemerckt/ men sal bevinden datmen van soo vele ende soo goede leeftocht terstond ghenieten can groote ende vele lieffelijckheden / selfs tot Marsepeynen ende veelderlepe Conserven toe/ende dat sonder pet te brenghen van buyten: Ende ten aensiene van't Boots-volck / vaden t'ghene verhaelt is/en sullender niet ontbreken vele groote Hammen/potten met Boter/ende t'gene daer meer van groote Verckens afvalt/sonder gebreck van Suer ende Specerien / staet aen te mercken dat vele van de voorsz. dinghen de onse ghelijck zijn / ende datter moghelijck veel meer zijn/ ende dat het Land hier door toont seer bequaem te zijn om voort te brenghen alle ander dinghen diemen vint in Europa.

4. De Rijckdommen zijn Silver ende Peerlen/die ick/eñ Goud/ dat den anderen Capitepn ghesien heeft/soo hy seght/in zijn vertoog/ t'welck de drie rijcste soorten zijn die de natuere ghescheppen heeft. Daer is veel Note Moscaet/Mastick/Peper/Gengber/ dat wy beyde gesien hebben. Men heefter wetenschap van Caneel/t'mach oock wel datter Naghelen zijn/naedemael de andere Specerien daer zijn/ ende te meer om dat die Landen parallel zijn/ oft weynich verschillen van Terrenate ende Bachan. Daer is oock stoffe om Syde te winnen/Pita, Suycker/Añir te maecken. Daer is goet Ebbenhout/ ende ontallicke soorten van Hout/om soo veel Schepen te maken als men wilt/met alle haere Seylen/ ende driederlep soorten van Takel/ t'een ghelijckende onsen Kennip/ende met deOlie van Cocos tanmen Galagala maken/daer men Teer mede verspaert. Daer is seker Terpentijn gesien daer sich de Indianen met behelpen om hare Piraguas, ofte Schepen/ te pekken. Ende naedemael datter Gepten zijn / ende kennis van Koepen/soo salder oock Corduaen/Leer/Koet eñ Vleesch overvloedich zijn : Ende Vyen ghesien zijnde / salder oock Honich ende Was zijn. Ende behalven alle dese rijckdommen verseckeren sy van veel andere kentschappen. Ende de ghelegenthept ende gestaltenisse des Lands/ de welcke ghevoecht zijnde by de vele die de neerstichepd geven sal/naedien daer soo grooten voorraed is van haer eyghen dinghen/ende om de onse te quekken / die ick voor heb daer met den eerst en te voeren / met noch alle de andere beste ende nutste die in Peru ende nieu Spaengien groepen/ schynt het dat dit al t'samen by

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een ghevoecht/het Land soo rijck sal maken/dat het genoechsaem sal zijn om beyde hem selven ende America te voeden/ende Spaengien groot ende rijck te maken/in sulcker voeghen als ick vertoonen sal/indien ick by andere gheholpen werd om dit uyt te voeren. Ende ten aensien van't ghene ghesien is/wesende Zee-custen/seg ick/Heere/dat uyt het hert van't Land te verhopen zijn soo groote ende soodanighe grootheden ende rijckdommen/ende goede saken/als de onse beginnen te werden. Staet te noteren dat mijn principael voornemen alleen is geweest te soecken so grooten Land als ick ghevonden hebbe/ende dat ick om myne crancten ende ander oorsaken/die ick verswyge/niet en heb connen so veel sien als ick gewilt heb/ oock en conde al t'gene ick begeerde/niet gesien werden in een maend/daer-der twaelf van in een Jaer comt/de welcke te kiennen gheven de qualiteyten ende vruchten die alle de ghescheyene Landen voortbrenghen/ende dat men de Indianen van die Landen niet en moet oordeelen uyt onse behoeftigheden/smaken/begeerlickheden ende achtinghe van saken; maer voor menschen die haer leven trachten over te brenghen met so weynich arbeyds als sy connen/ghelijck sy oock doen/sonder haer te vermoeyen in yet meer/daer wy ons om vermoeyen.

5. De gherieflickheyd ende het ghenoechlicke leven sal daer soo groot zijn als men siet/in een soo gheoeffenden/lustighen ende koelen Land/dat swart/vet ende goed van Weyn is/ met Leem-putten/om terstond Huysen te moghen bouwen; Steen/Tichelen/ ende al wat meer van Leem wert ghemaeckt/ oock met vele ende soo nae by gheleghen rouwe ende viercante Marbersteenen/ om costelicke eñ schoone Ghebouwen te moghen stichten: Soo veel ende soo dienstelicken Hout tot alle noodighe wercken;sulcken gheleghenthey d van Valen/ Velden/den meestendeel door-ghesneden/ ende hooghe dubbele Rotsen/ sulcke Beecrkens ende vlietende Rivieren/ daer bequamelijck connen Water-molens/Azeñas, Trapiches ende ander Water-wercken ghemaeckt worden. Essenos, Sout-pannen ende Riet-bosschen ghetuyghen van de vruchtbaerheyd des Lands/ daer men Rieten vindt van vijf ende ses palmen/ ende min/ ende de vrucht naer advenant/ t'eynd dun ende hart/de huyt glat/ ende soo goede Vyersteenen alsser zijn in Madrid.

De Vape van Sint Philips ende Jacob heeft twintich myleu strands/sy is gheheel schoon/ ende vry om in te comen by daghe ende by nachte/heeft rond-om veel bewoonde Vlecken/ in de welcke(ende dat seer verre) men by daghe veel roocks sach opgaen/ ende by nachte veel vyers/hare haven ghenaemt Veracruz/ het ware kruys is so ruym datter meer dan duysent schepen in moghen ligghen/de grond is schoon ende van swart zandt/ men heeft ghen duyten ghesien/ men can daer setten op soo veel Vadem als men wilt/ van veertich tot een half toe/tusschen twee Rivieren/de een soo groot als de Gua-

dalquevir in Sevilien/met een Barre oft stortende bloedt/ van meer als twee vadem/ daer goede Fregatten ende Pataſſen in moghen/in d'ander voeren onſe Barcken vrp in / ende ſchicpen daer water dat ſeer ſchoon is op alle de plaetſen/van de vele daermen het vindt: De Los-plaets is een ſtrand van drie mijlen/ ende meest al keſelachtich/ van ſwarte/clepne ende ſware kepen/ ſeer goedt om Schepen te ballaſten/de ſtrand/door dien ſy geen breucken oft kreken heeft/ende om dat de krupden op de tant groepende/groen zijn/wierdt verſtaen niet gheſlaghen te werden vande Zee / ende alſoo de boomen aldaer al te mael recht op ſtonden/ſonder ſchade nochte bederf/ ſo oordeelde men daer upt datter gheen groote onwederen en moeſten vallen: Deſe haven/ boven dat ſy ſoo luchtich is / heeft een ander groote uptnementhept/ten aenſie van vermakelijckhept/want ſo haeſt als den dach aen quam/ hoordemen door t'gheheele naeby-gheleghen Boſch een ſeer ſoete Harmonye van menich dupſent verſchepden voghelen / ſommighe(ſoo't ſcheen)Nachtegalen/ſommige Meerlen/ Quacken/ Diſtelbincken/ontellijcke Swaluwen/Periquitos,ende een Papegap die men ſach/ende behalven deſe veel ander ſoorten van voghelen/ſelfs tot het ſinghen vande Spring-hanen ende Krekels/heele morghenſtonden ende avonden langh roockmen veel ſoete reuchen/hercomende van ſo veelderlep aert van bloemen / tot Orangien bloepſels ende t'crupdt Alvahaca: Ende om alle deſe ende andere goede ſaecken beſloot men dat het daer moeſt goede Lucht zijn / ende datter de natuere haer ordre wel onderhieldt.

6. Deſe haven ende hare Bape werden noch uptnemender door de nabuerſchap van ſo veel goede Eplanden / ende ſonderlinghe van ſeven/daer den roep af is datſe twee hondert mijlen groot zijn/het eene begrijpter vijftich/ ende leptter twaelf van verſchepden : In ſomma ick ſegh Heere dat op deſe Bap ende Haven/die 15.½.Graden hoochte van de noorder Pool ligghen/terſtont can geſticht werden een ſeer groote ende volckrijcke Stadt/ende dat de lupden die deſelve bewoonen/ſullen ghenieten alle ghewenſche rijckdommen ende gherieſlicheden/ die den tijdt ſal leeren/ ende die men mach mededeelen aen de Provincien van Chili/Peru/Panama/ Nicaragua/ Gatemale/nieu Spaengien / Terratena ende Filippinas / van alle welcke Landen uwe Majeſtept Heer is / ende indien uwe Majeſtept oock Heer word van deſe die ick preſentere/ſo houd ickſe van ſulcker weerde/ dat/ boven dien dat ſy ghelijck als de ſleutels zijn van de voor-verhaelde / ſy (nae ick verſtae) ſullen comen te weſen / ſoo veel den handel belanght van curieuſe ende profijtelijcke Waren / Heerlickhepdt laet ick ſtaen/ zen tweede China/Japan/ende andere provincien op die kuſten van Aſia met hare Eplanden/ende ick valle cort na t'gheen ick daer van ghevoele/ende in een vergaderingh van Wiſ-conſtenaers can bewijſen/oock en verleng ick my hier niet met te ſeggen/ dat deſe Landen

terſtont

terstondt connen helpen/ ende onderhouden/ twee hondert duysendt Spaengaerden: In somma Heere dit is de werelt daer Spaengien het middel-punt van gaet worden/ ende ten aensien van t'lichaem is dit de naghel/datmen vry dit punt wel noteere.

De ghetempertheydt/ende deucht des Luchts/Heer/ is soodanich als men uyt alle t'ghene voorseyt is/ sien can/ ende oock hier aen bemercken mach/dat alhoewel de onse daer alle vreemdelingen waren/ niemandt nochtans en is sieck ghewordden/ niet teghenstaende het ordinaris wercken/ sweeten/ende nat worden/sonder sick te onthouden van water te drincken noch nuchter zijnde/ oft van alles te eten dat het landt voortbrenght/noch van den avondtstondt/Maen/ ofte Son/ die by daghe niet seer brandich en was: Ende achter de middernacht eyschte ende conde men seer wel verdraghen een wollen decxel: Ende naedien de inlanders in't ghemeyn vollyvich ende seer vroom zijn/ sommighe oock seer oudt/ daer sy nochtans neven der Aerde woonen/ t'welck een groot teecken is van goeder ghesontheydt/ want ware t'Landt onghesondt/ sy souden hare huysen van der Aerde verheffen/ soo men in de Filippinen doet/ ende in ander quartieren die ick ghesien hebbe/ nadien oock de visch ende t'vleesch onghesouten zijnde/ twee daghen ende langher goet bleven/ naedien de Fruyten van daer ghebracht/soo men sien mach/ aen twee die ick hier hebbe/ seer gesont zijn/ alhoewel sy buyten tijts van de boomen gheplückt zijn/nadien men daer geene sandige gronden en heeft gesien/ noch gheenderley distelen oft doornachtige boomen/oock gheene boomen die hare wortelen boven der Aerde hebben/ noch eenighe verdroncken velden/ noch Poelen/ noch Sneeu op de hooghe Berghen/noch Cocodrillen in die Rivieren/ noch venijnighe quaedtaerdighe ghewormte op t'gheberchte/ noch Mieren die ghemeynlijck in de huysen ende vruchten seer schadelijck zijn/ noch Niguas, noch Ruysen/noch Mugghen/ soo seggh' ick/ dat dit tot ons voornemen/ een uytnementheydt is boven alle uytnementheden/ ende weerdigh geacht te zijn so seer als vele Landen in de Indien/ die om dese pleghen alleen onbewoonbaer te zijn/ ende andere/ daermen so veel van deselve te lijden heeft/als ick wel ghetuyghen can.

7. Dit zijn Heere de uytnementheden ende deuchd der Landen die ick ontdeckt heb/ van de welcke ick uyt den naem van uwe Majesteyt de possessie ghenomen heb/onder uwen Koninghlicken Standaert/ende alsoo ghetuyghen't de acten die ick hier hebbe.

Ten eersten/Heere/wierter een Cruys opgherecht/ende een Kerck toeghemaeckt van onse Vrouw' van Loreto/ daer wierden twintich Missen ghedaen/ men verdiender den Aflaet op den Pincxterdach

 verleent/

verleent/ende daer wiert een solemnele protessie ghehouden op't Sacraments dach. In somma het alderheylichste Sacrament/hebbende uwer Majestepts Standaert tot Leyds-man / bewandelde ende vereerde die verborgen Landen/daer ick drie Veld-banieren op hebbe gherecht/ende in alle de selve vertoont de twee Colommen ter zyde van uwe Coninghlijcke Wapenen: Waer door ick met recht segghen mach/voor so veel dit een deel is/ dat hier is volbracht het woord van Plus ultra, ende voor so veel het vast Land is al vorder ende achterder. Ende dit / met al watter meer ghedaen wierdt / heb ick ghedaen als een ghetrouw' Vassael/soo ick ben van uwe Majestept/ende ten eynde uwe Majestept dit terstond moghe by-voeghen/op dat clincke den heerlijcken titel van Austrialia van den Heylighen Gheest/tot meerder eere van den selfden Heere/ die my ghelept/ het Land ghetoont/ ende in teghenwoordichepd van uwe Majestept ghebracht heeft / al-waer ick stae met den selven wille/die ick altijt tot dese sake ghehadt hebbe/ die ick hebbe ghequeeckt/ende om hare weerdichepd ende verdienste boven maten lief heb ende toeghedaen ben.

Ick gheloove wel/ uyt den wysen Raed / Grootmoedichepd / ende Christelicke Godvruchtichepd van uwe Majestept / de groote sorghe die sy draghen sal om soo verseeckert te zijn van de bevolckinghe deser alreets ontdeckte Landen/ als wel behoort/aenghesien de principael oorsaeck die ons behoort te verbindē/om de selfde niet woest ende onbewoont te laten/is/dat dit de remedie is/dienende tē eynde dat God onse Heere daer in werdt ghekent/ ghelooft/ aenghebeden ende ghedient/ daer nu de Duyvel soo seer ghedient werd : Te meer oock dat dit de deure sal zijn/ waer door aen so vele Volckeren/staende onder't ghebiedt van uwe Majestept / incomen sal alle haer goed ende welvaerd / ende de ongheljck meerder sorghen die voortcomen souden/ by aldien daer heernen geraeckten te gaen de vyanden van de Roomsche Kercke / om hare valsche leeringhen te verbreyden / ende alle de goederen die ick te kennen ghebe te veranderen in meerder quaden/ ende sich te noemen Heeren van Indien / ende die heel te verderven. Oock gheloof ick dat uwe Majestept wel verwitticht is dat soo s'waren schade/als die is daer van ghesproken werdt/ oft alderlep andere ongheschicktheyt/die nu voorhanden is/of naemaels soude moghen wesen / costen soude millioenen Gouds ende veel duysend menschen/ eer men soude tot een onseker remedie connen comen: Uwe Majestept winne nu/nadiē sy't vermach/met weynich silvers in Peru uytghegheven/om eenmael den Hemel te winnen/ den eeuwigen naem/ ende de nieuwe Werelt/met al t'ghene sy toesendt : Ende naedemael daer niemant is die uwe Majestept boden-brood eyscht van so grooten ende merckelijcken weldaedt Godes / voor uwen gheluckighen tijdt bewaert/so eysch ick boden-brood Heere/ende in plaets van dien myn af beerdingh ende beschendt/want de Galeoenen zyn reed/ende

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ick heb veel te repsen/ ende toe te maecken / ende veel te beschichen/ oock is het geestelijck ende tijdelijck goedt seer veele dat alle uere verlozen gaet/ende nimmermeer weder en can vercreghen wozden.

Hebben Christoffel Colon sijne suspicien hartneckich ghemaeckt/ t'ghene my soo moeyijck doet vallen / is dat ick selve gesien ende getast heb / ende nu aenbiede. Waer toe uwe Majestept ghelieve / dat dan soo veel remedien alsser zijn / daer een alleen werde ghegheven/ op dat ick t'voozghestelde erlanghen mach / waerschouwende dat men my in alles seer redelick sal bevinden / ende ick sal in alles volnoeginghgheven.

Heere / dit is een groot werck / naedemael de Duyvel het selve soo bloedigen krijch aen doet/ende t'en is niet wel dat hy so veel vermach wesende uwen Majestept daer van den beschermHeer.

FINIS.

Uerhael vande Reyse/
ende de Nieuw'-ghevonden Strate
van Mr. Hudson.

MR. Hudson die ettelijcke malen Westwaerts een doorgangh ghesocht heeft / had zijn ooghmerck om door Tumbleys inlet in Fretum Davis in een doorgaende Zee te comen / ghelijck wy sulcx in zijn Caerte by Mr. Plantius gesien hebben/ eñ by westen Nova Albion in Mar del Zur te loopē/daer een Enghels-man / soo hy gheteeckent had/ door ghepasseert was. Maer nae veel moeptens heeft hy dese wech/die hier op dees Caerte gheteeckent staet/gevonden / die hy vervolcht soude hebben / hadde't ghemeen Scheeps-volck niet soo onwillich gheweest: want alsoo sy wel 10 maendē uytgeweest hadden/daerse nochtans maer voor 8 maenden gevict alieert waren / ende op de heele wech maer een man ghesien hebben/die haer een groot Dier brocht dat sy aten ; die/ om dat hy qualijck ghetracteert wiert/niet weer en quam/soo isset gemeen Scheeps-volck(als sy weder vande hoochte van 52 gr. daer sy verwinterden / tot op de hoochte van 63 grad. langhs de West-zyde vande Baye/daer sy in geloopen waren) op-gheclommen / daer sy een ruyme Zee ende groote baren upten Noordwesten vernamen/ endelick

teghens

tegens haer Meesters op-gestaen/die vorder voort
den/ende hebben d'Overhept altesamen in een Sl
ôkte schupt buyten scheeps gheset / ende zijn alsoo
het Schip nae Enggelant geseylt : Hierom zijn sy/
sy t'huys quamen/altesamen in prison gheset/ende
se Somer zijnder op nieus schepê ter ordonnantie
den Coningh ende den Prince van Wallis derwae
ghesonden/om de doorgangh verder t'ontdecken/ e
Mr. Hudson met den zynen op te soecken : welcke s
pen bevel hebben om met hun tween / als de passa
ghevonden sal zijn/door te passeren/ ende een t'huys
senden met de tydinghe/die wy verwachten.

Aenmerckinghen op dese Russche Caerte ende oock op de tusschen-reden die Isaac Massa by de beschrijvinghe ghevoecht heeft.

Op de Caerte heeft Massa de Russche naem / die met Grieckische Letteren ghescheven stondt / op't Landt daer boven de Strate Matseioftsar / anders Matensskinsarck ende Costinsarck genoemt / geinterpreteert voor America / ghelijck hy dat in mijn voorbeeldt ghescheven had / dat wel een groote faute is; Want t'Landt dat Willem Barentsz. langhs gheseylt heeft / ende daer hy t'behouden huys op timmerde / streckt noch wel 60 mylen inde hoochte Noordelijcker; ende is ooc alt oos met de naem Nova Semla ghenoemt / dat soo veel te segghen is / als Nieu-landt / dat men meent een Eylandt te wesen.

Van D. Peter Plantius heeft daer een tegen-meeninghe af / uyt het relaes van Willem Barentsz. ende Hans van Vsselen van Rotterdam / die hem vertelt hebbē verstaen te hebben uyt een Overste vande Samopeden aen de Zuyd-zyde vande Strate vā Weygats / dattet voornoemde Nova Semla Oostwaerts aen't Zuyder vaste Land vast is / ende dat de Mar Mor (dat hy uytleydt voor de stille Zee) Oostwaerts vol ijs verstopt leyt / dat uyt de groote Rivieren comt / t'welc uyt dese Caerte wel alsoo eenichsins soude schynen / waer't dat t'Land dat by Noorden de Riviere Peisida gheteeckent is / ende t'Land van nova Sembla aen een ghetrocken waer.

Van alsoo Jan Huyghen schryft dat d'Amsterdammer Tolck veel dinghen qualijck verstaen heeft: ende dat de Russen aen zyn Tolck / Fransoys de la Dale / ghesept hebben / dat men 100 of 20 mylen door de Straete van Weygats gantsch gheen ijs en vint; soo laten wy dese sake / als noch onseeker zynde / in twyfel hanghen

Op

Op d'eerste aen-ghetekende plaetse daer Massa seydt dat hy bewysen wil datmen niet door Weygats en mach/ staet te mercken dat hy wat rondelijck de sake af-seyt: want t'is immers van d'Enchuysers gedaen/en daerom sout oock noch weer connen ghedaen worden; doch t'is blijckelijck datmen't alle Jaren niet soude connen doen.

Ende in de tweede aen-ghetecckende plaetse seyt hy/dattet in hondert Jaeren niet eens te doen is; daer't nochtans van de drie malen dattet by onse Hollanders beproeft is/eens gebeurt is ende de tweede-mael warense oock al tot het Staten Eylandt ghecomen / van daer sy uyt vreese van in't ijs beset te worden/zijn weder-ghekeert.

Ende de twyfelingen vande Strate van Anian/so men die gemeenlijck noemt/beschrijft hy al wat slechtelijck/want hy fondeert zijn twyfel daer op/dat hy niet en weet hoe de menschen in America souden ghecomen zijn/ soo'er een wyde tusschen t vaste Land van Asia ende America ware; daer nochtans so wel de Chinesen en Japonesen ten Westen van haer; als onse natie ten Oosten van haer/ alle beyde van over langhe eeuwen altoos schepen ghehadt hebben/daer met sy licht connen derwaert overghesset wesen.

Dit moet ick noch noteren / dat ick van't ongheluck van d'Amersfoorder Commijs aē nova Francia al veel te stijf in de Voor-reden ghesproken heb / want een sacck is dickwils heel anders dan t hem ten eersten laet acnsien / ende om dat ons d'oorsaccken daerom eenich dingh toecomt/ meest altijdt onbekent zijn / soo cannen sulcke dinghen geensins vast seghen.

dat vad

AMERICA
MAR
DEL
NORT
MAR DEL ZUR
Nova Guinea
Ins. Salomonis
Circulus Aequinoctialis
Tropicus Cancri
Tropicus Capricorni
Ladrones I.
Nova Francia
Peruvia
BRASILIA
Terra per Petrum
Fernandez de Quir recens de
tecta, olim Vero sub nomine
TERRÆ AUSTRALIS
INCOGNITÆ celebrata.

MARE
ATLAN-
TICUM
EUROPA
BARBARIA
TARTARIA
ASIA
CHINA
INDIA
AFRICA
Guinea
OCEANUS AETHI-
OPICUS
MAR DI INDIA
Terra Australis incognita
Circulus Antarcticus

Descriptio ac delineatio Geographica

DETECTIONIS FRETI

Sive, Transitus ad Occasum supra terras Americanas, in Chinam aug. Iaponem ducturi.

Recens investigati ab M. Henrico Hudsono Angl.

Item,

Exegesis REGI HISPANIÆ facta, super tractu recens detecto, in quintâ Orbis parte, cui nomen AVSTRALIS INCOGNITA.

Cum descriptione

Terrarum *Samoiedarum*, & *Tingoesiorum*, in Tartariâ ad Ortum Freti VVaygats sitarum, nuperq. sceptro Moscovitarum adscitarum.

AMSTERODAMI

Ex Officina Hesselij Gerardi. Anno 1613.

Descriptio ac delineatio Geographica

DETECTIONIS FRETI

Sive, Tranſitus ad Occaſum ſuprà terras Americanas, in Chinam atq; Iaponem ducturi.

Recens investigati ab M. Henrico Hudſono Anglo.

Item,

Exegeſis REGI HISPANIÆ facta, ſuper tractu recens detecto, in quintâ Orbis parte, cui nomen AVSTRALIS INCOGNITA.

Cum deſcriptione

Terrarum *Samoiedarum*, & *Tingoeſiorum*, in Tartariâ ad Ortum Freti VVaygats ſitarum, nuperq; ſceptro Moſcovitarum adſcitarum.

AMSTERODAMI

Ex Officina Heſſelij Gerardi. Anno 1613.

OP d'eerste aen-ghetekende plaetse daer Massa seydt dat hy bewysen wil datmen niet door Weygats en mach/ staet te mercken dat hy wat rondelijck de sake af-seyt: want t'is immers van d'Enchuysers gedaen/en daerom sout oock noch weer connen ghedaen worden; doch t'is blijckelijck datmen't alle Jaren niet soude connen doen.

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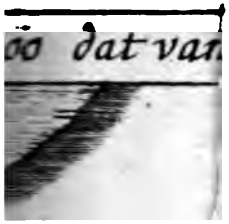
dat van

Descriptio detectionis Freti.

Hæc navigatio licet tum temporis, votis, non responderit, tamen Diaria Georgij Weymouth (quæ inciderunt in manus D. P. Plantij, curiosissimi rerum novarum investigatoris, in usum patriæ hujus nostræ, reique Nauticæ) usui fuerunt maximo, H. Hudsoni, in investigatione hujus famosissimi Freti, cum enim anno millesimo sexcentesimo, & nono, ille ageret cum Præfectis Indicæ navigationis, de via inquirenda in Chinam & Catahayam, supra Novam Zemlam, hæc à D. P. Plantio impetravit Diaria, ex quibus totū istud iter Georgij Weymouth per angustias supra Virginiam didicit, usque ad Oceanum, qui eam alluit, hinc ista opinio invaluit, hac viâ solâ patere aditum ad Indos; sed quam vallax sit, docuit illum D. P. Plantius, ex relatu cujusdam, qui in parte Occidentali, terram esse continentem asseverarat, eamque lustrarat. Hudsonus nihilominus in Oriente, & Novâ Zemlâ, viam sibi à glacie, nivibus, præclusam videns, in Occidentem navigavit, ut quid speï superesset inquireret; non recto itinere (ut hic fertur) ut patriæ huic nostræ, & Præfectis prodesset, tantum in Novâ Franciâ mercibus suis commutatis, pro pellibus, salvus in Angliam reversus est, ibique accusatus in detrimentum Patriæ Angliæ navigationes suas instituisse; Iterum iter suscepit, non minori studio de transitu investigando in Occidente, tendens in Fretum Davis, anno millesimo sexcentesimo et decimo, usq; ad altitudinem unjus & sexaginta graduum, ingressus semitam Georgij VVeymouth, omnes oras lustravit, hac in tabulâ delineatas, usque ad gradus sexaginta tres, deflexit in Meridiem usq; ad gradus quinquaginta quatuor, sub ijs hybernavit, solvens istinc littus Occidentale legēs, ascendit usq; ad gradum sexagesimū, recta navigans quadraginta leucas, amplū pelagus deprehēdit, fluctibus à Cauro agitatis superbiens: Ex his non exigua spes transeundi Hudsono affulsit, nec voluntas Senatui nautico defuit, sed fastidium, & malevolentia sociorum scrupulum injecere, ob victus inopiam, cum ijs tātum in octo

menses

menses prospectum esset, nihilque toto itinere alimento dignum in manus eorum incideret, nisi fortè Indus quidam, qui Crissio Mexicano, seu Iaponensi armatus, feram attulit, ex quo Hudsonus conijciebat, se non longè a Mexicanis abesse, quorum arma, & commercia videret, Tādem prævaluit sociorum malevolentia, qui Hudsonum, cum reliqui præfectis scaphâ exposuerunt in mare, ipsi patriam petiere, quam cum appulissent, ab scelus commissum in carceres detrusi sunt, ibiq; detinentur, donec Præfectus eorum Hudsonus salvus suis restituatur, ab ijs, quibus id negotij superiori anno millesimo, sexcentesimo, & duodecimo, jussu Principes VValliæ piæ memoriæ, & Præfectorum Russiæ navigationis commissum est, de quorum reditu hactenus nihil inauditum, hinc spes aliqua affulget, eos angustias illas superasse nec judicamus quid certi nos inauditurɔs priusquam ex Indiâ Orientali redierint, aut ubi cum Chinensibus, aut Iaponēsibus sua transegerint, eademque viâ in Angliam redierint: quod felix & faustum sit precamur unicè.

Nec fervor iste in nostris Amsterodamensibus deferbuit planè, superioribus enim mensibus ab ijs emissa est navis, eo tantum fine, ut de transitu, vel Freto Hudsoni inquireret, & num commercij locus sit in istis oris, si vero eventus votis non respondeat, in Oris Novæ Franciæ negotiabuntur.

EXEGESIS

Libelli ſupplicis, oblati Regiæ Majeſtati Hiſpaniæ, a Duce Petro Fernandez de Quir,

Super

Detectione quartæ partis Orbis terrarum, cui nomen Australis incognita, eiusq; immenſis opibus & fertilitate.

ILluſtriſſime Rex, Octavum hunc libellum ſupplicem tibi offero, ſuper deductione coloniarum, in terras quas Majeſtati Regiæ placuit detegi, in regione Auſtrali incognitâ, ut hactenus in negotio eo nihil actum ſit, nihilque reſponſi aut ſpei datum de feliciſsimo eventu. Elapſi enim quatuordecim menſes, ex quo in Aulâ hic fui, totidemque anni cum primum hæc agreſſus ſum, ſine ullo ſtipendio aut mercede, inductus ſolummodo præſtantiâ Rei, devoratiſque omnibus tædijs, viginti millibus leucis emēſis, terrâ ac mari, omnibus meis abſumptis, mihi ipſi defuiſſe videor, tanta, tamque horrenda paſſus, ut vix effari liceat, eo fine ut pium hoc, & laudabile opus abſolverem.

Quare ad pedes Regiæ Majeſtatis ſupplex me devolvo, ne præmijs juſtis & debitis continuis laboribus, & molestijs meis defrauder: Cum ſciam quanti interſit divinæ gloriæ. Regiæ Majeſtati, nec exigua hæc paritura commoda non tantum his ſeculis, ſed & evolvendis in æternum.

Vt autem exordiar, hæc de regionū nuperrime detectarum amplitudine habeo, quæ ipſe oculis vidi, quæque Ludovicus Paez de Torres, Architalaſſus Majeſtati Regiæ nunciavit, longitudo earum, quanta totius eſt Europæ, Aſiæ minoris uſque ad Mare Caſpium, Perſiæ, cum inſulis maris mediterranei, & Oceani

Septentrio
Groenlandi
Islandia
Scotia
Hibernia
Anglia
MARE
ATLAN-
TICUM
Canariæ
EUROPA
BARBARIA
Senega
AFRICA
Niger fl.
Guinea
Cathaya
ASIA
TARTARIA
CHINA
Japan
Tropicus Cancri
Persia
Arabia
INDIA
Philippinæ I.
Aduccæ
Sumatra
Iaua
OCEANUS AETHI-
OPICUS
I. S. Helena
Congo
MAR DI INDIA
Madagascar
Tropicus Capricorni
C. Bonæ Spei
Terra Australis incognita
Circulus Antarcticus
Meridies

Cœmiteria ipſis ſunt, & loca precibus dicata: Horti in arcolas & pulvillos pulchrè diſtincti: Maximo uſui ſunt ipſis cochleæ margaritiferæ, ex quibus cuneos, ſcalpra, ferras, ligones, aliaque ejus generis inſtrumenta formant, etiam ſpherulas collo appendendas: Habent inſulani naviculas adfabrè elaboratas, & trajectui commodiſſimas; certum argumentum ipſis nationes eſſe vicinis magis excultas: nec vanū indicium quod verres & gallos gallinaceos caſtrent.

Panes ex triplici radicum genere conficiunt, quarum maxima ibi copia, proveniunt enim injuſſæ, eaſque torrent, & coquunt guſtui ſunt pergratæ, ſalubres, multi ſucci, diuturnæ: nōnullæ longitudinem unius ulnæ ſuperant, craſſitudine ſemiulnam. Fructus ejus tractus quamplurimi & optimi: Platani ſunt ſectuplices, Amygdali quadruplices: prægrandes Obi, fructus cotoneis malis noſtratibus magnitudine & ſapore nō diſſimiles: nuces innumeræ: mala medica, & citrea, quibus Barbari non veſcuntur, alijque non minus ſuaves, quam prægrandes fructus: multæ inſuper, nec minus craſſæ arrundines Sacchari: nec poma noſtratia ipſis deſunt, immenſus ipſis est palmarum numerus, ex quibus TVBA extempore depromitur, ipſis loco vini eſt Acoti, Mollis, & Seri, nuclei ei ſunt ſuaviſſimi, ipſos fructus cocos Indi nominant, cum virent ſunt ipſis loco Carduorum, ipſa medulla crémorem lactis pene refert ubi maturuerint, terrâ ac mari ipſis cibus & potus ſunt, vieti oleo ſtillāt, lijchnis apriſſimo, & vulneribus eſt inſtar balſami. Ex corticibus tenenorum fructuum lagenulas conficiunt, ejuſque generis vaſcula omnia, interiores vero cortices, ſtuppæ, vel muſco vice ſunt, navium commiſſuris ferruminandis, fiuntque ex ipſis rudentes, funes nautici minores, reſtes, elijchnia bombardica: ex preſtantiſſimâ frondiu parte vela ſcapharum & lintrium contexuntur, tenuiſſimæ ſtoreæ, tegulæ etiam quibus ædes foris intuſque miniuntur, prælongis erect iſque arborum ſtipitibus contignatæ: ex ijs etiam

fiunt

fiunt tabulæ, haſtæ, aliaque armorum genera, Remi, aliaque domeſtica utenſilia, idque notatu digniſſimum, hæc palmeta vinearum inſtar eſſe, ex quibus toto anno leguntur vina, ſine ullis laboribus ullo ſumptuum, temporiſve diſpendio. Olerum variæ ſpecies nobis viſæ, Cucurbitæ Bledi magni & parvi, fabæ omnia legumina. De carnibus hæc habeto, maxima porcorum ibi copia, Gallinarum, caponum, perdicum, anatum, turturum, columbarum: palumbes & capræ alteri Capitaneo viſæ: de vaccis quoque & bubalis ſermo erat Indis. Piſcium genus varium: ibi Harghi, peſcereijes, lizæ, lingulacæ, Salmones, Meri, Aloſæ, Macabiſes, Caſanes, Pampani, ſardæ, rajæ, cuculi, chitevieje, anguillæ, porci marini, chapini, rubiæ, almexæ, gammari, alijque complures, quorum nomina & numerus non occurrunt, maxima enim copiâ iuxta naves a ſocijs capti. Quæ ſi diligenter perpendantur, conjici poteſt, quanta deliciarum varietas ex tanta omnium rerū affluentia, hauriri poterit, ita ut nec condita ulla, imo ne Marci panes deſiderari poterint, rejectis omnibus extraneis: ſuperunt etiam nauticis uſibus neceſſatia, butyrum; Petaſones, acetum, aromata, omniſque generis condimenta. Notatu dignum, multa ipſis eſſe noſtratibus non diſſimilia, majori copiâ quam apud nos, ita ut ea tellus videtur palmā Europæ eripere gignendo, producendoque omnia: mittit enim argentum & uniones, Capitaneus alter in hiſtoria ſua aurū ſibi viſum commemorat. Tres igitur producit pretioſiſſimas rerum ſpecies, à natura hominibus conceſtas. Nō deſunt nuces myriſticæ, maſtiche, zinziber, piper (teſtus ſum oculatus) norunt Cinnamomum, mirum ſi non naſcantur cariophylla, cum affluant omnibus aromatibus, eoque magis quod hæ terræ parallelæ ſunt regionibus Tarrenatæ atque Bachan: nec deeſt materia conficiendi ſericum, pitam, Saccharum, Anir, Superbiunt Ebeno, alijſque lignorum generibus ex quibus naves fiant, cum ſuis velis, ac triplici ad rudentes materie, quarum una canabi noſtræ non

diſſimilis: Olem iſtud Cocorum ſit ex galagala, vicem picis liquidæ præſtans. Vidimus speciem quādam reſinæ, qua Indipiraguas ſuasi. lintres picant: Cumque ipſis non deſint capræ, & vaccæ, nec carnium, corij, ſevi, arvinæ erit penuria. Apes nobis viſæ, mellis ac Ceræ argumentum ſunt, & præter hæc, multa milia nobis incognita pollicentur. Situi vero regionum ſi accedat induſtria, cum ibi tanta ſit rerum terrâ naſcentium copia, non exigua noſtratium ibi gignendarum eſt ſpes (quarum nonnullas fertiliſſimas præſtantiſſimaſque in Peruvia Hiſpaniaque nova provenientes, eo decrevi tranſferre) Hæc ita conjuncta, terram iſtam ita ditatura videntur, ut non tantum indigenis ſuſtentandis ſufficiant, ſed & Americam, Hiſpaniamque ſuperfluis ditare poterunt, ſi modo non deſint qui huic operi manus auxiliatrices adhibeāt. Littora enim tantum à nobis luſtrata illuſtriſſime Rex, indicio nobis ſunt, quid ex intimis regionum penetralibus ſit ſperandum, ſpondeo tanta commoda, tantaſque divitias, quantas hodie ex noſtris Indis haurimus, animus nobis fuit tantum eas detegere, non penitus perluſtrare, nec licuit ob invalitudinem, aliaſque cauſas ſingula indagare, cum nec unus menſis ſufficeret ſed duodecimum totius anni menſes, ut ſingula quæ terra certâ anni tempeſtate naſcantur, notarem. Neque Indi iſtarum regionum indigenæ, æſtimari debent ijſdem cupiditatibus quibus nos duci, ſed eos eſſe, qui hoc unum deſiderant ut ætatem ſine ullis laboribus, corporis defatigatione, moleſtijs tranſigant, nec ita ut nos vili lucro inhiantes, aut curis torquentes.

Tantas commoditates vitæque ſuavitates & delicias eo loci homo percipiet, quantæ ex ſolo amæniſſimo, cultiſſimo, tēperatiſſimo ſperari poſſint: Solum eſt furvum, pingue & fœcundum, atgilla paſſim abundans, ſtruendis ædificijs idonea, & lateribus, & tegulis, nec deſunt lapides vivi, marmora ſi cuj animus erit ſplendide ædificare. Lignis ad opera quæque regio abundat, pulchræ in eâ planities, campi, ut plurimum rivulis,

vulis, foſſis, amnibus diviſi, præ altæ, & quidē fiſſæ rupes, paſſim quam plurimi torrentes, fluvij, in quibus commodè extruantur hydromylæ, Azenæ, traphiches, aliæque aquarum moles. Non deerunt Eſſeni, Salinæ, & quæ fertilitatem ſoli arguunt, crebra canneta, in quibus cannæ craſſitudinem ſex palmorum ſuperant, & fructus etiā reſpondēt, ipſa in ſummitate tenues & præduri, cortice levi: etiam ſilices Madritēſibus non cedētes.

Sinus divorum Philippi & Iacobi littore viginti leucarum expanditur, planè illimis, tutus noctu & interdiu intrātibus, pagis frequēs, quorum fumos luce mediâ, ignes & faces noctu ſæpe eminus conſpeximus.

Portus cui nomen eſt Veræ cruci, ita latè patet, ut mille navium capax, fundus etiam ei illimis, arenâ nigricanti, vacua ſyrtibus, imo anchoram figere licet ad altitudinem plus minus quadraginta ulnarum; inter oſtia duorū fluminum, quorum alter Bætim magnitudine ſuperat, pulvinus eſt, quem vulgus barram vocat, ad profunditatem duarum ulnarum, quæ cata ſcopia, & pataſſas tranſmittit, alterum Scaphæ noſtræ tuto navigabant, aquatum euntes, nullo delectu, cum ad ejus ripam aquarum limpidiſſimarum maxima ſit copia. Littus, quo exonerātur naves, patet trium plus minus leucarum ſpatio, nigricantibus, minuſculis, & majuſculis ſilicibus munitū, navibus ſuburrandis aptiſſimis, quod nullus ſinus appereret, herbiſq; frondētibus vireret, duximus Oceano non pulſari, arboreſq; omnes quod in ſublime exrectæ, nec hāc vel illā in partē inclinantes, duximus regionē illā nullis fere tēpeſtatibus infeſtari.

Nec præteriundū ſilētio, iſta amænitate, portū inſignē & cōmendabilē, ut & Theſſāla Tēpe ſuperet Sole nōdū orto chilias avium variarū harmoniâ ſuâ audientiū animos reficiebat, luſciniæ merulæ, coturnices, acāthides, hirundines innumeres, perequiti (unus tantum pſittacus) voces ſuas miſcebāt, nec deerat locuſtarum & cicadarum garritus Matutinis & veſpertinis horis ſuaviſſimos odores ex floribus ſpirabat terra, nec azahere

 quidem,

quidem, aut alvahaca deſideratis. Hinc certo concluſimus äerem regionis eſſe ſuaviſſimam, ipſamque Naturam omnium Matrem optimam ibi ſervare temperiem: Portus hi & ſinus eo etiam nomine commendantur, quod præſtantiſſimis inſulis adjuncti ſunt, præſertim ſeptem, de quibus fama, ſe porrigere, ad deucentas leucas, certo nobis conſtat unum quinquaginta leucas complecti ambitu ſuo, duodecimum vero leucis ab ipſo portu abeſt. Vt illuſtriſſ. Rex uno verbo omnia complectar. Hoc in ſinu & portu ſub $15\frac{2}{3}$ graduum altitudine ſtatim ſplendidiſſima, & populoſiſſima Vrbs ſtatui poteſt, omnes etiam incolæ optatiſſimis opibus, & commoditatibus gaudebunt, eaſque communicabunt Provincijs Chili, Peru, Panamæ, Nicaraguæ, Gattimalæ, Novæ Hiſpaniæ, Terrenatæ, & Philippinis, quibus omnibus tu Rex longè latèque impeas; quod ſi & has quas offero tuo Imperio ampliſſimo adjunxeris, eas tanti facio, ut (præterquam quod merito principes ſunt aliarum) multis alijs tam pretioſarum mercium abundantiâ, quam opulentiâ longe palmam eripiant, etiam Chinæ, Iaponi, imo & reliquis Aſiæ Inſulis. Ita ut verbis cōplecti non liceat, quid ſentiam, nec ullis niſi Mathematicis mea ſententia probari poteſt, quorum judicio ſtabit, has regiones ſub ipſum ingreſſum alere poſſe viginti hominū aut Hiſpanorum millia, imo longè non abeſt qum exclamen. Hic ille eſt mundus, cui Hiſpania centrum, hæc corpus, ille peripheria.

Quid in igitur Rex illuſtriſſime commoditatem loci, temperiemque àeris commendem; cujus eſt & hoc clariſſimum indicium quod cum noſtri, exteri iſtorum locorum; ibi verſarentur, nullus tamen eorum morbo ullo correptus eſt, licet aſſiduo laborent, ſudent, madeant, aquam bibant jejuni, aut edant quæ tellus mittit, nec evitent Lunam, Solem, minimè locis iſtis fervidum, de nocte etiam ſtragula admittant.

Cum igitur plerique incolarum obeſi, & magnæ ſtaturæ

ſint

ſint, nonnulli etiam longævi, licet humi vivant, eximiæ ſalubritatis ſignum, ſi enim quid ſolo ineſſet vitij, habitarent in ſummis ædibus, ut fit in Inſulis Philippinis, alijsque a me luſtratis regionibus, cumque carnes & piſces nullo ſale conditi, biduum perſtent incorrupti, cū iſtinc allati fructus, ut apud me videre eſt, e duobus intempeſtivè decerptis, maximè ſunt ſalubres: cū deniq; nulla loca ſterilia, nec cardui, nec arbores ſpinoſæ, nullæ radicibus ſupra terrā elatis, nec lacunæ, paludes, nullæ in montibus nives, aut noxij vermes, nulli in fluminibus Crocodili, nullæ tam domibus, quam frugibus noxiæ formicæ, niguæ, erucæ, culices nobis viſi ſunt; Statuo, & affirmo hoc noſtrum propoſitum eſſe laudabile, cum tales ſint Regiones, quæ quamplurimis Indiæ locis palmam præripiant, quæ ſint inhabitabiles, aut vix ob moleſtias habitari aut coli poſſint.

Hiſtoriā recenſui Illuſtriſſ. Rex, Regionum, ſplēdidiſſimarum, nomine Majeſtatis Regiæ detectarum, & in poſſeſſionē tuam ſub Regio vexillo detectarum: hoc pacto: Primum erecta Crux, templumque exſtructum, honori Divæ Virginis Lauretanæ, celebrabantur viginti Miſſæ, concurrebant omnes ut obtinerent indulgentias, Feſto Pentecoſtes conceſſas, cum ſolenni ſupplicatione Feſto Sacramenti imo ſanctiſſimum iſtud Sacramentum perambulabat incognitas iſtas terras, in quibus tria ſtatui vexilla, geminas columnas præferentia, cum inſignijs Majeſtatis Regiæ, ita ut merito dici poſſit, jam jam confirmatum illud. Plus ultrā: & quatenus ſunt continens, ad extrema eſſe devētum. Hæc & reliqua omnia tanquam à fideliſſimo Regiæ Majeſtatis cliente geſta eo fine ut hunc titulum Auſtraliæ incognitæ Rex noſter reliquis adjiciat; nomenque toto orbe per omnium homimum ora volitet, maximam in gloriam Numinis divini, quod terram hanc detexit, neque in eam perduxit & nunc me ſalvum Regiæ Majeſtati ſtitit, eodem animo & mente, quo antea, in hoc Opus, quod antea fovi, & nunc dignitatis, pietatiſque, ergo

deamo

deamo & depereo.

Nec deſpero ob eam quæ eſt Majeſtatis Regiæ in conſilijs capiundis prudentia, in gerundis magnanimitas, in fovendis Chriſtiana pietas, negotium hoc ſummo Zelo procuratum iri, imo ut de futura terrarum iſtarum jam detectarum cultura certior eſſe poſſim. Nec loci amænitas, aut lucri ſpes, ſtimulum nobis addere deberent ne deſerta eſſent, ſed ut Deus Pater cæli ac terræ conditor, cum filio ſuo Ieſu Chriſto, unico Salvatore, & Spiritusſancti, ab incolis agnoſcatur, colatur, invocetur, Satanâ rejecto, qui ab ipſis adoratur. Tum primum operi tanto benedicet Dominus, tantaque emolumenta in gentem noſtram redundabunt, ut merito in nos copiæ cornu effuſiſſe gloriari poterimus: contra vero ſi Romanæ Eccleſiæ perduelles has noſtris laboribus detectas regiones invaſerint, ut falſa ſua dogmata propagent, noſtraque deſtruant, Eheu, quantus labor, quantæ curæ in nos ingruent, imo quæ felici auſpicio a nobis cepta, in pejus omnia vertentur, ipſam auſtraliæ incognitæ poſſeſſionem ſibi ipſis adſcribent, funditusque evertent, quod omen avertat Deus optimus maximus.

Ex his non dubito cum Regiæ Majeſtati conſtet, quanta damna hæc ſunt paritura, imo immenſis auri argentique theſauris non reſarcienda fore incommoda, imo ſatis difficulter tanto malo remedium poſſe inveniri ubi radices egerit.

Hac unâ & ſolâ viâ adſpirat Rex ad regni cæleſtis poſſeſſionem, impendēdo tanto negotio ſummulam aliquam argenti Peruviani, hinc æternum nomen, Imperium novi Orbis offertur. Et cum nemo ſit, qui pro hoc in Regem collato beneficio petat præmium ullum, Ego is ſum, ſimul etiam ſupplico, ut feliciſſimis hiſce temporibus, quid certi decernatur paratæ ſunt naves præſidiatiæ & Parones, longa via mihi obeunda, multaq; adhuc tanto itineri deſunt, imo maxima jactura animarum, rerumque ſpiritualium hac mora fit.

Chriſtophorus Columbus, cum ſuſpicaretur tantum novum

vum Orbum detegi poſſe, non deſtitit moleſtus eſſe Regi ſuo, ut poſſit demitti in oras exteras, multo minus mihi deſiſtendum, cum ſim certus de ſitu earum regionum, & ſum teſtis oculatus. Supplex igitur Regē oro, ut ex millibus remedijs, unum decernatur, ut voti compos reddar, & bono hoc quod in manibus eſt, frui liceat, nō ero difficilis, quin muneri meo me non defuturum ſpondeo. Regium erit fræna inijcere Satanæ, eique iugum imponere, qui iam dominatur ijs gentibus, tu Rex imperium ſuſcipe, ſis ipſis Patronus & ſalvator. Hoc unum peto & rogo.

See for the engraving: the Dutch edition, hereafter.

Samoiedarum, trahis a rangiferis protractis insidenti
Nec non Idolorum ab ijsdem cultorum effigies.

DESCRIPTIO

Regionum Siberiæ, Samojediæ, Tingoëſiæ & itinerum è Moſcovia, Orientem & Aquilonem verſus eò ducentium, ut à Moſchis hodie frequentantur.

N Moſcoviâ eſt natio, cui nomen Anicouvij filij, ruſticâ progenie, genealogiam ducens, à quodam agricolà Anica: Hic agris abundans adhabitabat flumini VVitſogdæ influenti fluvium Dunam, ab Oriente, lambēti vero à Septentrione Oſoylam, & Vſtingam centeſimo inde miliari prope Fanum Michaelis Archangeli arcem ſic dictā in mare album ſe exoneranti. Hic Anica locuples, multa prole beatus omnibuſque fortunæ donis fruens, acri quadam libidine captus ſtudebat reſciſcere quas terras & regiones incolerent illi, qui quotānis ad mercatum veniebāt in Moſcoviam, pretioſis pellibus, alijſque mercibus linguâ, veſtitu, Religione, moribus plane diſſimiles. Samojedas ſe dicentes varijſque nominibus compellantes. Ferebantur hæ nationes quotannis flumine ſecundo Oſoylam & Vſtingam verſus ad fluvium Dunam, merces omnis generis cum Ruſſis & Moſchis permutantes, maxime pelles quas Babylonicas dicimus, ad emporia deferentes.

Hic ANICA, cupidus ſcire, unde hi venirent & quæ loca incolerent ſpes enim maximarum divitiarum affulgebat, ex iſtis pellibus quas quotannis importabant clanculum cum nonnullis amicitiam contraxit, imo decem aut duodecim ſervulos comitatui eorum in patriam adjunxit, hoc ipſis dans negotij, ut regiones quas tranſirent curioſè explorarēt, maxime de eorum moribus, habitaculis, ratione vitæ, geſtibus ſtudioſe inquirerent, ut redeuntes domum, de ſingulis rationem

exactam redderent, quod & fecerunt, Anica vero reversos omnes familiariter suscepit, amice tractavit, tantum silentio ipsis imposito, quæ intellexerat condidit animi sui penetralibus, neque cuiquam verbum fecit, sequenti anno cum exteri ad mercatum venirent, plures socios itineris ex suis adjunxit, imo amicos, & sanguine junctos, ijsque commisit merces nōnullas vilioris pretij, ut tintinnabula, crepundia, & quales Germania mittit, etiam hi singula regionum istarum diligenter perscrutati sunt, cumque quamplurima deserta, & flumina emensi essent, pervenerent ad flumen Obi, ubi contracta cum Samojedis amicitiâ, notarunt pelles istic nullo in pretio haberi, si vero inde exportuntur, divitias maximas ex ijs congeri posse, præterea hanc gentem nullis cingi muris sed gregatim, & pacifice inter se vivere, a senioribus populi eos regi, eos esse immundos in cibo præparando, & ferarum carnibus victitare, panis & frugum nullam habere notitiam, solertes esse atque industrios, sagittis valere, arcus lento quodam & flexibili ligno fieri, lapidibusque acutis, vel piscium spinis præmuniri, ijsque feras trajicere, quarum maximus ibi numerus: piscium spinas ipsis acus esse, & nervos fila, atque ita consuere pelles quibus vestiuntur, quarum pilos æstate extrorsum hyeme vero introrsum vertunt: Notarunt insuper eos tegere domos suas Alcium, aut similium animalium pellibus, quas nullo loco habent. Vt omnia uno verbo complectar, emissarij hi curiosè singula observarunt, maximaque pellium Babylonicarum copiâ onusti ad suos rediere, ex quibus omnia, quæ tantopere auebat scire Anica, rescivit planè, qui subsequentibus annis negotiatus est cum amicis istarum regionum, & fœdere junctis, ut eâ negotiatione Anicovij congesserint maximas divitias, multosque agros undique coemerint, latuit hic dolus omnes vicinos, ignari unde tantæ opes affluerent, nec defuit ipsis pietas, ædes enim sacras nonnullas condidere in suis pagis: postea etiam pulcherrimum templum struxere in urbe Osoylâ,

ſoylâ, ad fluvium Witſogdam, quam habitabant tum temporis, fundamentum albo topho ſubſtructum erat, ita ut uno verbo dicam, nullus erat divitiarum modus, neque menſura: nihilominus proſpera hæc fortuna ipſis ſuſpecta fuit, ne aliquando felicitatem tantam negaret, ut ſæpe evenit, maximè cum apud exteros maximâ laborarent invidiâ, cum tamen ipſi cauſam non præberent, inſigni quadam providentiâ huic malo remedium adhibuere, ut certi eſſe poſſint de ſtatu ſuo, didicerant illi ex proverbio uſitato apud Moſchos, cui in aulâ non ſunt amici, ne homo quidem cenſendus: fit enim plærumque, ut qui dotibus aliquibus, aut divitijs affluunt in Moſcoviâ, invidiâ præmantur, aut falſo accuſentur apud Principem, niſi vero fautores habeant, ilico indicta cauſa ad extrema rediguntur aut radicitus evelluntur: Hi Anicouvij cum opibus affluerent, non defuit ipſis in aula fautor, qui ſecundus a Rege habebatur, dictus Boris Goddenoof, gener Imperatoris Fedor Iuanovitz, tum temporis regnantis, hic vero Boris defuncto ſocero, in regno ſucceſſit ut apparet ex Annalibus Moſcoviæ.

Viſum igitur fuit Anicouvijs, huic Boris omnia aperire, oblatis primum ei de more muneribus, hoc unum rogantes ut eorum dictis faciles præberet aures, ſe quid habere quod toti imperio uſui eſſet, & prodeſſet: Boris arrectis ſtatim auribus ſe facilem præbuit, eique aperuit terrarum Samojedæ & Siberiæ ſitum, tum quæ ibi eſt viſa, & notata, & quātæ opes huic Imperio Moſcouitarum poſſent affluere, multo quam antè liberalius eos excepit: hæc cum ſatis planæ ipſi aperuiſſent, nihil tamen de ſua negotiatione, in ijs regionibus, & quam tectè cum incòlis egiſſent, quantaſque divitias brevi convaſaſſent. Boris ſtatim ardere cupiditate, ac velle iſta inquirere, complexus eſt illos, non ſecus ac ex ſe natos, & ad dignitates promovit imo ampliſſimo Imperatoris nomine ipſis conceſſo diplomate cavit, ut ſine contradictione terris & agris perpetuo liberè

fruerentur, eoſque pro libitu in hæredes tranſferent, & quod maximum immunes eſſent ob omni tributo in perpetuū, ſic paulatim crevit eorum fortuna; ut etiam ſi forte hyberno tēpore in urba Moſcuâ eſſent, eos ſuâ rehi iuſſit, quod maximum eſt honoris genus, ſi deferatur a Magnatibus qualis hic Boris erat, penes eum enim totius regni Imperium. Vbi vero ſingula prependiſſet Imperatori rem totam aperuit, cui neq; diſplicuit, imo maximo deinceps honore hunc BORIS affecit, eique totum hoc negotium commiſit: Ille non ſegnis, Ducum magnanimorum, & tenuioris fortune Nobilium quibus favebat, operâ eſt uſus, jubebatque ut eos itineris comites ſibi adſciſcerent, quos Anicouvij adjungerent, ſplendideque ſe veſtirent more Legatorum, adjunctis inſuper aliquot militibus, muneribuſque exigui pretij, quæ gentibus largirentur, quas accederent, ijſque hoc in mandatis dedit, ut omnes Vias publicas, vel Regias, Flumina, Sylvas, & loca ſingula notarent, etiam ipſa nomina, ut poſt reditum de ſingulis rationem poſſent reddere nec immemor hujus mandati fuit, ut humaniter gentes iſtas tractarent, comiter exciperent, interea tamen de commodiſſimo loco deſpicerēt, ubi Arx, aut propugnaculum quoddam exſtrui poſſet, imo ſi fieri poſſet, ut incolas iſtarum regionum in Moſcoviam unà ſecum adducerent.

Legati hi, veſtibus, armis, pecuniâ, donarijs, omnibuſque rebus ad iter neceſſarijs inſtructi, Moſchuâ diſcedunt, VVitſogdam poſtea apud Anicouvios devenere, qui jam & ſocios itineris deſtinarāt, una & amicos nonnullos, eorumque liberos. Vbi eo deventum fiut, egerunt, ſedulo inquirentes, de optimatibus, quibus maximum honorem exhibuerunt, & munuſcula obtulerunt, quæ ipſis videbantur maximi valoris, quæ tantā gratiā apud exteros peperere, ut Moſchos, occurrētes, plauſibus & clamoribus exciperent, ad pedes eorum ſe abijcerent, imo ob cultum tam ſplendidum pro dijs eos haberent. Interea datâ occaſione, cæpere Moſchi interpretibus uſi Samojedis, aliquot annis

annis in pagis Moſcoviæ addiſcēdæ linguæ gratia verſatis, agere & loqui magnificè de ſuo Imperatore, quē infinitis extollebant laudibus, ut Deum terreſtrem eum pænè facerent, multaque obiter adijciebant, quibus cupiditate videndi inflammabantur magis ac magis, avebant enim oculis videre ea quæ intellexerant, oblatâ hac occaſione ſtuduerunt Moſchi, eorum votis ſatiſfacere, addebāt & illud ſe obſides relicturos, qui dum in Moſchoviâ Barbari eſſent, linguam eorum addiſcerent: hoc pacto multorum hominum animos cis Fluvium Obij ſibi devinxerunt, qui ſe ultro ſceptro Moſchorum ſubiecerunt promittentes ſingulis annis, in ſingula capita, (ne pueris quidem arcum tractare diſcentibus exceptis) binas Sabellorum pelles, quæ ipſis nullo loco erant, ſed Moſchis maximo, imo inſtar cimelij, eas promiſerunt ſe ſatiſfacturos Tribuno ærario, deputato, quod & accidit fatis fideliter. Trajecere de hinc legati Fluvium Obij, & ducentas fere Leucas trans Fluvium, Ortum & Aquilonem verſus emenſi ſunt: obtulere ſe paſſim variæ ferarum ſpecies, limpidiſſimi fontes, ſtirpes & arbores rariores, ſylvæ amæniſſimæ, etiam nonnulli Samojedæ, quorum aliqui Alcibus vehebantur, aliqui rhedis qui a Cervis, & Canibus velocitate cervos ſuperantibus trahebantur: Multi denique occurerunt, viſu & admiratione digna, quæ ordine & fideliter notarunt. Omnibus hiſce tranſactis, nonnullos ſuorum ut linguam addiſcerent, apud Samojedas reliquerunt, & voluntarios Samojedarum aſſumſerunt, ducentes in patriam ſuam Moſchoviam, feliciſſimè iter abſolverunt, & rationem de ſingulis reddidere huic BORIS, qui verbo tenus omnia Imperatori recenſuit, feliciſſimumque ſucceſſium. Admirabantur omnes, adductos ad ſe Samojedas, juſſeruntque ut ederent dexteritatis in ſagittando ſpecimina, quæ ita docté ab illis edita, ut fidem ſuperent: nummulum enim ad magnitudinem noſtratis dimidiati ſtuferi, arbori adfigebant, è cujus conſpectu ſecedebant longè, ut vix dignoſci poſſet, attamen ſingulis ictibus

bus ſcopum feriebant, quod ſpectatoribus miraculo fuit, & admirationi.

Ita è contrario hi Samojodæ mirabantur cum mores & vitam Moſchorum, tum & urbis Moſcuæ ſplendorem, ſed non ſine horrore intuebantur ipſum Imperatorem, ita ſplendidè veſtitum, ſi aut equo veheretur, vel lecticâ, a multis equis traheretur, quamplurimus nobilibus non minus ſplendide ornatis cingeretur ſatellitibus quadringētis, armis ſuis inſtructis publicè obſerveretur, nihilominus ſonum campanarum admirabantur, quarum in urbe Moſcua infinitus numerus, etiam luculentiſſimas officinas publicas urbis, imo faſtum & ſplendorem totius civitatis, ut in Deorum thronos ſe ſublatos ſuſpicarentur, at hoc unum erat in votis, ut popularibus ſuis liceret adeſſe, eiſque rerum viſarum Hiſtoriam narrare, quin beatos ſe prædicabant, ſi tanto Imperatori ſe poſſent ſubjicere, quem plane pro Deo quodam habebant. Cibos à Moſchis appoſitos avide comedebant, gratiores enim palato eorum erant carnibus crudis, quibus in patriâ veſcuntur, aut piſcibus vento duratis & merito.

Tandem eo devenit, ut Imperatorem in Principem ſuum delegerint, etiam populares longè lateq. diffuſos, ad idem fœdus induxerint, eumque ſupplices rogarunt, ut dignaretur eos eo honore, ut Gubernatores nonnullos mitteret, a quibus regerentur, quibuſque tributa prædicta perſolverent.

De idololatria iſtarū gentium, nulla mentio, ſed non ſublata eſt, non dubito tamen Chriſtianam fidem apud eos facile poſſe propagari, ſi modo idonei ſatis, & maxime pij verbi divini præcones eô mitterentur, quod opus maximè Chriſtianum non intermittetur, ubi Mars ab ipſis exulaverit.

Hiſce omnibus ita tranſactis Anicouvij, ad magnas dignitates aſcenderunt, magnaque paſſim immunitate quin & Imperio in finitimis terris donati, latifundia centū inter ſe miliaribus diſſita, ad fluvios Dunam, VVitſogdam, & Soehnam pacificè

cificè possidentes, ita ut potentissimi, opulentissimique sint & habeantur, nullusque sit honorum & dignitatum modus.

Deliberatum imo statutum jam apud Moschos, deligenda ad flumen Oby, & finitimis Regionibus, loca, natura sua munita, ut in ijs struant, & præsidiario milite firment Arces, eoque mittant Gubernatorem publicum qui magis ac magis vicinas terras detegat, regnoque adjiciat: Nec defuit eventus primum enim structæ sunt validæ arces aliquot, ad formam Murorum Gallicorum, trabibus directis perpetuis in longitudinem, sine saxis, paribus intervallis, quæ multo aggere intus effarciuntur usque ad iustam altitudinem, quæ postea præsidio munitæ sunt. Tantaque in dies eo mittitur hominum multitudo, ut nonnullis locis jam collectæ sint civitates, è Polonie, Tartaris, Russis alijsque nationibus inter se mixtis. Omnes enim exules, homicidæ, proditores, fures & qui morte digni eô relegantur: quorum nonnulli aliquandiu in vinculis detinentur, aliqui liberè vivunt aliquot annis, respectu sceleris commissi, hinc populosæ tandem coalverunt hominum societates, quæ unâ cum arcibus integrum conficiunt regnum, confluentibus eo quotidie multis tenuioris fortunæ hominibus, ut fruantur immunitatibus, ibi concessis.

Isti tractui nomen est SIBERIA, urbi in eo exstructæ SIBER, sub initium facinorosi, ubi inaudissent nomen SIBERIÆ, non aliter expavescebant, quam flagitiosi apud Amsterodamenses famosum illud PISTRINVM, ablegabantur enim statim Siberiam versus, jam vero pœnæ istius frequentia, abijt in contemtum, Optimatis adhuc, & nobiles Moschi siquando incurrerunt in Principis indignationem, Siberiæ nomen abominantur, cum sæpe eò ablegentur, cum totâ familiâ, ubi Magistratui subjiciuntur dum Imperatoris ira sedetur, & in patriam revocantur.

BREVIS DESCRIPTIO

Itinerum ducentium, & fluviorū labentium

è Moſcoviâ Orientem & Aquilonem verſus, in Siberiam, Samojediam & Tingoëſiam, ut a Moſchis hodie frequentantur.

Item,

Nomenclaturæ oppidorum in Siberia a Moſchis conditorum, quæ prorex gubernat, etiam incognita explorat, & occupat, ita ut in magnam Tartariam fere penetrarit.

EX urbe Soil, ad fluvium VVitſogdam, quem accolunt Anicovij, contendunt adverſo flumine, donec perveniant Iavimiſcum, oppidulum iſtud a Moſchis conditum, & Soilâ ſeptendecim dierum, itinere fere diſſitum, multis fluminibus & ſylvis moleſtum. Naſcitur hic VVitſogda, ex montibus Ioëgorijs, Tartariæ ad Auſtrum conterminis, Boream verſus ad ipſum Oceanum uſque extendentibus: ex ijſdem labitur & Petziora, qui cis fretum VVaygats Oceano ſe immiſcet. Iaviniſco digreſſi, trium hebdomadarum itinere emenſo, Neemū flumē attingunt, quod leni per ſylvas fluit agmine, unde & nomen habet Ne-em, quod latinis mutum, illud navigant pæne quinque dies, hinc merces ſuas ad leucam unam tranſferunt ad VViſſeram flumen, quod è rupibus Ioëgoriorum montium appendicibus profluit, quas Moſchi Camenas vocāt: tum feruntur novem dies continuos ſecundo hoc flumine donec perveniant Zoil Camſcoy, a Moſchis conditum, & refocillandis mercatoribus dicatum, terreſtri itinere profecturis, hic VViſſera fluvius, continuato curſu ſuo, tandem CAMO ſe miſcet, Viatram Moſcoviæ oppidum lambens, maximo flumini Rha, quod &

Volga dicitur illabitur, quod se septuaginta ostijs exonerat in mare Caspium, ut ex fide dignis accepi, testibus oculatis.

Cum aliquandiu moras traxissent in urbe Soil Camscoy, multos equos eduxere eò loci, imo hoc tempore habitatur à Russis & Tartaris, pagis, & pecoribus affluentibus. Mercatores itaq; paululum expeditiores ad iter, equis merces suas imponentes, per montes iter faciunt, abjetibus, pinis, & raris arboribus luxuriantes, inter hos montes traijciunt flumen Soibam, hinc Cosnam, utrumque Septemtrionem versus labitur. Hi mōtes in tres partes distribuuntur, quarum duæ priores, biduij, tertia, quatridui itinere superantur. Ac primæ nomen est Coosvinscoij Camen, alteri Cirginscoj Camen, tertiæ, Poduinscoij Camen. Hi montes longè diversi sunt ab ijs, quos superarunt paulo ante, sylvæ multo pulchriores sunt, & densiores, varias etiam passim stirpes producentes. Hæc deserta etiam a Tartaris & Samojedis frequentantur, ut tantum pelles pretiosas hisce in locis venentur Imperatori Moschorum. Montes Podvinscoij Camen, reliquis altitudine superant, nubibus passim & nivibus tecti, ideoque viatoribus satis molesti, sed paulatim declives fiunt. Hinc Vergateriam appropinquāt, ubi subsistendū, dum ver appetit, causa est fluvius Toera, qui vadosus id tēporis, & proximis istis locis nascatur. At vere novo, gelidus canis cum mōtibus humor liquitur, & magnis accrescunt auctibus amnes, scaphis & lēbis traijcitur.

Vrbs hæc Vergateria, primum terræ Siberiæ est oppidum, ante annos viginti & unum conditum, & nonnullis alijs in ijsdem regionibus: civibus abundat, a quibus agri vicini, ut in Moscovia fit, coluntur. Hic residet Prorex, ut ita dicam, aut Gubernator, qui maximam quotannis, initio veris, frugum, annonæque copiam, omnibus præsidiariò milite munitis Siberiæ arcibus, distribuit, imo & Moschis trans flumē Obi degentibus hoc pacto prospicit cum ibi non colatur tellus, & Samojedæ, ferinâ victitent: Secundó Toerâ flumine navigantes quinquiduum, Iapansin deveniunt, oppidulum ante biennium

biennium ſtructum, & colonis inſeſſum, hinc rurſus Toera feruntur, ſic biduum progreſſi, cogūtur obviæ compendium anfractuoſoſque ejus meatus, ſæpe ſe terræ committere, hæc vero loca jam paſſim habitant Tartari & Samojedæ, pecuarij plærique omnes & navicularij.

Tandem emenſo Toerâ, ad ingens flumen Tobol deveniunt, ducentas fere leucas à Vergateria diſtans, & hinc Tinnam navigant, oppidum populoſum, à prædictis coditum: quamplurimi etiā rhedis, hiberno tēpore, duodecim dierum itinere Iapanſi Tinnam perveniunt, atque hic maxima pellium pretioſarum, inter Moſchos Tartaros, Samojedaſque vigent commercia; oportuna hæc navigatio ijs, qui tantum uno ſemeſtri abeſſe volunt domo, quamplurimi tamen ulterius penetrant, imo ipſum flumen Obij tranſeunt, regiones Oriētales, & Meridionales perambulātes.

Tinnâ Toboſcam, Siberienſium oppidorum Metropolim devenitur, ubi ſupremi Proregis Siberiæ ac Moſchorum ſedes eſt, & quotannis huc omnium vicinarum Vrbium tributa deferuntur, tā cis quā citra collecta, & publico cōmeatu munita, in Moſcoviā ad Imperatorē deducūtur: & hic ſummo jure jus dicitur, a Prorege cui tanta potentia, quāta in ipſa Moſcoviâ, eiq; quotquot in Samoiediâ, Siberiaq; gubernatores faſces deferunt. Vigēt proterea hic rerum e Moſcoviâ deportatarum cōmercia, confluētibus eò ex tractū Auſtrali, & ab ultimâ fere Tartariâ Tartaris, aliarumq; gētiū hominibus, ita ut quo magis, divulgatur regionū iſtarū fama, eò frequētiores cōcurrāt. Vnde Moſchis non exigua proficiſcitur utilitas, qui tā pacificè has gētes ſubjugarūt, eiſq; ita addictæ, ut de earu fide deſperādū minime ſit. Paſſim etiā ſtructa ab ijs tēpla, in quibus Græca exercetur religio, quæ Ruſſis quāplurimiſq; Septemtrionalibus ſacroſancta eſt, licet non paucis ſuperſtitionibus depravata; Talis autē eſt ſtatus, nemo invitus relligionē hāc vel illam amplecti cogitur, ſed à Ruſſis media quædam nō violenta adhibētur, quibus homines iſtos lucri faciāt, ducāt, & nō cogāt.

Sita

Sita eſt urbs Tobolſca, ad fluvium Iirtim, qui rapidiſſimo flumine, inſtar Danubij a parte meridionali ortum ducens in Oby ſe exonerat, qui & ex eodem tractu videtur labi, alteram urbis partem lambit fluvius Tobol, unde urbi nomē eſt: cui ſe miſcet fluvius Taffa, ab aquilone ex montibus maritimis ortum ducens, ad hujus ripam Moſchi nuper urbem cōdidere, quam Poliem dixere, colonijs è Siberia ductis, auxere, hac ſolâ de cauſā, quod ager fertiliſſimus eam cingat, nec deſint Sylvæ amæniſſimæ, nutricolæ variarum ferarum, panthererarum, lyncium, vulpium, ſabellorum & martarum. Diſtat vero Polienum Tobolſcâ duarum hebdomodarum itinere in Aquilonem. Iirtis fluvius pari ferè a Tobolſcâ ſpatio, ſe commiſcet fluvio Oby, ad cujus oſtium oppidum Olſcoygorotum conditum fuit, at poſtea juſſu gubernatoris Siberiæ dirutum, cauſa vero prodita non fuit, eam tamen hanc fuiſſe ſuſpicor, intenſum frigus, vel quod mari vicinius eſſet, damnum aliquod, aut inundationem metuebant, imo maximum periculum ſi forte populis quamplurimis ditatum eſſet. Cumque fluvius Obi maximarum aquarum copiâ redundet, & ingentem vicinarum terrarum partem tanquam brachio amplectatur, & circumfluat, atque ita in ſe refluat, eamque magnam inſulam faciat, in eâ novam urbem, quinquaginta miliaribus à mari diſſitam condidere, quam Zorgoet nominant.

Hinc adverſo flumine navigantes, raro utuntur velis, vel quod languidum ſpirēt venti, vel montes obſint, licet ubique fere luxuriet Oby, ſcaphas tamen funibus protrahant, planè eo modo quo Moſcoviæ fluvios ſuperant.

Ducentis ſupra Zorgoet leucis emenſis Narmiſcoy arcem tredecim adhinc annis exſtructam deveniunt, cum ſummus Siberiæ Gubernator nonnullos emiſerat, terras humano generi commodas, atque urbibus condendis idoneas indagaturos, eamque id temporis ſtruxere, atque armato milite munivere, tractu per quam amæno, ſalubri, tepido, fertili, & in quo

ferarum

ferarum & avium chiliades, hinc tandem incolis ditata, excrevit in civitatem, cumque ſita ſit in Euronotum, ijs id negotij datum eſt, ut ad ulteriora, calidioraque loca pedetentim aſcenderent, & ſincerè ubique negotiarētur obvias quaſque gentes humaniter tractarent, quo latius tandem regnarent, & Ruſſicum imperium extenderetur; cumque gregatim ſæpe terras interiores exploraſſent ultra cētum leucas, amæniſſimos quidem, ſed cultoribus vacuos invenire tractus, ſed abhinc annis decem, cum adverſo flumine Oby, ducēta milaria ſuperaſſent, in regionem non minus uberem, quam amœnam inciderunt, moderatè calidam, nullo pænè incommodo laborantem, frigoribus omnibus liberam; hinc occaſio oblata redeundi in Siberiam, atque Imperatori Moſcoviæ ſignificandi. ubi id temporis imperabat BORIS GODDENOOF, cui hoc curæ erant, ilico in mandatis dedit Gubernatori Siberiæ, ut colonias eo mitteret, urbemque conderet; nec caruit ſucceſſibus, Arcem ſtatim condidit, loci oportunitate, & formâ ſuperbam, adjunctis nonnullis caſtellis, ut nunc nomen urbis audiat Toom, quod intellexerint Tartarorum multitudinem eò loci olim conſediſſe, à quibus hæc urbs ob eximiam ſitus amœnitatem nomē hoc accepit, quorum Rex erat Altyn, hinc multarum gentium locis campeſtribus ſe detinentium hæc Vrbs impetus ſæpe ſuſtinet, nunc vero cum viribus & armis valeat, in Regnum novum ſurget. Cæterum intra urbem Toom, & arcem Narmiſcoy, & Sibiriam, quamplurimæ deteguntur gentes, quæ ſe Oſtacki nominant, & cum Tartaris, Samojedis, & Ruſſis in unum jam corpus coāluere, amicè inter ſe negotiantes, auro varijſque mercium generibus. Quamplurimi ipſis Reges imperitant, quales in India, non longè lateque dominantes: & uno verbo dicam, Moſchi in illo tractu incredibiles fecere progreſſus & ulteriores ſperamus. Intra Oby & Iyrtim Fluvios quamplurimæ arces, urbeſque conditæ ſunt, eò fere tempore cum Tobolſcam conderent, opibus

jam

jam affluentes, quaram incolæ ſunt Moſchi Tartari Samojedæ, omnes manſueti; earumque prima eſt Tara hinc Obi & Iirtis. Itinere decem dierum diſtant, etiam illa quam Iorgoet dicunt, condita ante quindecim annos, etiam Beſou, & Manganſeiſcoygorad, ſitæ ad Auſtrum, at in parte occidentali fluminis Obi, incolæ ſtudent ulterius progredi. Cis Obi ſitæ ſunt urbes Tobolſca, Siberia, Bereſou, & quamplurimæ aliæ, ad diverſa flumina, in dies exſtruuntur. Trans Obi ſunt Narim, & Toomen, ijs in locis incolæ utuntur cervis, loco equorum etiam canibus velocibus, quos pleriq; piſcibus vento duratis educunt & nutriunt, quò ſint validiores.

Iorgoet in Inſula quadam fluminis Obi ſita eſt.

Ab urbe Narim orientem verſus iter facientibus occurrit fluvius TELTA, in cujus ripa arx Congofſſcoi condita eſt, etiam præſidio munita, hujus incolis cum Narimenſibus à Gubernatore Siberiæ ante ſeptennium in mandatis datum ut ulterius in Orientem pergerent, & quæ incognitæ gentes iſtic viverent indagarēt cumq; decem hebdomadarum iter emenſi eſſent, per deſerta ampla, loca amæna, arboribus & fluminibus varijs ornata, deprehenderunt magalia quædā in campis, & inſignē hominū multitudinē, ſed cum ductoribus Samoiedis ac Tartaris uterētur, locorum iſtorum gnaris, nihil timuerunt. Appropinquātes vero reverēter, & officioſè exceperunt, & per interpretes Tingoëſi ſe vocari dixerunt, & ripā fluminis Ieneſeia accolere, quā àb Euronoto fluere affirmabāt, ſed de origine eius nihil conſtabat, & latitudine ſuperabat flumē Obi. Accolæ hi ſtrumis à mento propendentibus erant deformes, & glocientes inter loquendum ut Pavones Indici, lingua eorum non diſſimilis a Samoiedarum, cum ſe mutuo in multis intelligerent.

Fluvius Ieneſeia, magnitudine Obi ſuperans, ab Ortu excelſis montibus veſtitur, ignivomis nonnullis, & ſulphureïs, ob occaſu, planus eſt, eximè fertilis, herbis, arboribus, floribus

bus virēs, & fructibus abundās nec deeſt aviū omniū varietas. Notatu dignum flumen hoc verno tempore campos ſpatio ſeptuaginta leucarum inundare, non ſecus ac de Nilo Ægypti narrant Hiſtoriæ, non minus edocti Tingoeſi, trans ipſum flumen, & in vicinis montibus degunt, donec refluat, relapſo flumine ad campos redeunt, armentaque ſua ad pabula conſueta, & planitiem reducunt.

Tingoëſi humanitatis veſtigia præſeferunt, inducti ab hortationibus Samojedarum, eidem Gubernatori ſe ſubjecerunt, quem loco Dei honorabant. Non licuit cognoſcere quod numen illi colerent hactenus, credo evenire negligentia Moſchorum, non ſedulo ſingula inquirentium.

Non profecto admirandum, fretum hoc Waygats, quotannis glacie obſtrui, a parte boreali, cum magna iſta fluminæ Obi & Ieneſeja, aliaque compluræ vicina nobis adhuc incognita, tantos glaciei acervos, tantæque craſſitudinis montes evomant, ut fidem ſuperent, fit enim nonnumquam veris initio, ut glacies præ craſſitudine & multitudine ſua, in maritimis locis, totas a terris abrūpat ſylvas, hinc eſt quod ad littora freti Waygats tanta paſſim conſpiciatur lignorum undique confluentium copia, cumque in illo ad Novam Zemlam freto intenſiſſimum ſit frigus, nihil mirum, ſi in ipſâ freti anguſtià tam immanes coacerrentur, & concreſcant glaciei moles, ut in ſexaginta aut minimum quinquaginta ulnarum craſſetudinem coaleſcant, ut dimenſi ſunt illi, qui ab Iſaaco le Maire navigiolo quodam eo miſſi ierant.

Sed ad rem. Suſcepere Moſchi poſtea iter paulo ulterius, ſuperantes Ieneſejam, ſed rectâ in Orientem, non deflectentes Auſtrum verſus, comitibus Tingoëſijs, ex quibus didicerāt complures gentes incognitas, habitare Auſtralem partem, & Reges eorum perpetua inter ſe bella gerere; ſed cum aliquot dies iter feciſſent ſine fructu, ad ſuos rediere. Tingoëſijs tamen in mandatis dedere, ut penitius illos tractus luſtrarent

amicitiam omnem pollicerentur quod & factum, fædus enim cū illis pepegere, discedentes ex oris istis, Moschos, fæderatos Samojedas, ac Tartaros ipsis reliquerūt, muneribus non neglectis. Sequenti anno Tingoësij emisere nonnullos e suis, rectâ in Orientem, ulterius aliquanto quam antea progressi, inciderunt tandem in quendam alium fluviū, Ienesciâ quidem minorem, velocitate non disparem, cujus cursum aliquot dies subsequentes, deprehenderunt homines quosdam, quos cursu antevertētes apprehenderunt, sed linguâ dissimiles erant, sed certis quibusdam jndicijs & vocibus Barbarorum, Om Om subinde ingeminantium, cōjecerunt ab altera fluvij parte crebra audire tonitrua; & strepitus hominum, ipsum vero flumen digito monstrūtes, Peisida dicebant, hinc Tingoësij, & Tartari colligebant id nomen fluvij esse: at postea cognorunt Moschi, sonitus campanarum Om Om significari, repetentes vero patriam, nonnullos accolarum fluvij secum duxere, sed in itinere omnes perierunt, an metu, an aeris insolentiâ incertum est, dolebant profecto, omnes comites, tam Tingoesij, quā Samojedæ eorum interitum, redeuntes enim asserebāt esse homines ingeniosos, formâ honestâ, oculis parvis, facie planâ, colere fusco, & ad luteum vergente.

Hoc cum cognovissent Moschi ex Samojedis, a regionibus Tingoësiorum in Siberiam redeuntibus, statim cupiditate inflammati fuere, ulteriora investigandi petētes a Prorege itineris comites, qui statim petitioni annuit, cōcessâ simul magnâ militum manu, eá lege ut singula dispicerent, Tingoësios, Samojedas, ac Tartaros conjungerent, quod & factitatum, septingenti enim viri bellicosi, trajecerunt Fluvium Oby, & Samojedarum ac Tingoësiorum terris trajectis devenerunt ad Ienesejam flumen, quo trajecto ad ulteriora perrexerunt, ducibus Tingoësijs, qui non tantum anteambulonum obibant munus, sed & de cōmeatu omnibus prospiciebant, captis mirâ quedā dexteritate avibus, Cervis, capris, alijsque varij generis feris,

feris, nec piſcium è fluvijs paſſim deerat copia, tandem ad Peſidam flumen perventum, ad cujas ripam tentoria fixere, donec fieret navigabile, proximo Vere, quod inſtabat, cum vero ſolveretur trajicere illud non auſi fuere, ſonitu iſto, de quo antea inaudierant, ſatis clarè percepto, quem certo judicabant, eſſe campanarum, flante vero ab ulteroire Peſidæ ripa vento, percipiebant ſtrepitum equorum & hominum, nonnumquam vela ipſis viſa, at perpauca, quæ ſecundo flumine navigabant, at quadrata, qualia hodie Indorum: at eo loci ubi primum conſtiterant nullos homines deprehenderunt, etiam moram trahentes eâ in regione, notarunt flumen Vere novo augeri, periculum tamē ex eo nullum, cum ripa utrimque ſit præalta. Sub Autumnum revertentes, narrarunt quantopere delectati fuerint loci amœnitate. Menſibus Aprili & Majo præcipuè, quanta iſtic ſtirpium, rariorum florum, fructuum, arborum, avium, ferarum, armentorum copia, at Moſchi ſuavitatibus hiſce non capiuntur, nil niſi lucrum vile meditantes, in cæteris planè ſaxei ſunt. De veritate vero non dubitandum cum iuramento omnia & ſingula confirmarint.

Hæc fama cum in Aula Moſchorum percrebuiſſet, Borius Imperator, reliquique regni Proceres admirabantur quam maximè, imo illos invaſit cupido ſingula diligenter perſcrutandi; Ideoque ſtatutum erat, annuente ipſo Imperatore èo mittere Legatos, muneribus Regijs inſtructos, comitibus Tartaris, Samojedis, & Tingoeſijs, ut ripam ulteriorem fluminis Peiſidæ luſtrarent, ejuſque ſitum notarent, etiam amicitiam cum Regibus, populiſque contraherent, ſi qui eſſent, aut regerent, ſingula obſervarent, reverſi diſtinctè narrarent, maximè quæ antea de Campanarum ſonitu allata, ſed caruerunt hæc omnia eventu, ob bella civilia nuperrimè inter Moſchos exorta, ut ex eorum deſcriptionibus fuſius liquebit, quas brevi Deo volente publicas faciemus.

Interea tamen Gubernatores non defuerunt ſuo muneri, non ceſſantibus hiſce bellis in eos tractus emiſere nonnullos, multis e Siberiâ civibus voluntarijs comitibus, qui cum Tingoëſios tranſiviſſent, fluvium Ieneſeiam tranſiviſſent, pedes reliquū iter abſolverunt, plæriq; tamē vitæ cōmodiori aſſueti, itineris moleſtiâ in viâ ipſâ perierunt, ſuperſtites vera ea fuiſſe deprehenderunt, quæ ab alijs narrata, maximè que de ſonitu Campanarum, & ſtrepitu Equorum, hominumq; allata fuerant, at diſſuadentibus accolis non auſi fuere flumen traijcere, ſed aliquandiu in montibus hæſerunt, unde & emicare crebras viderunt flammas, Sulphur, & Lydium lapidem reportarunt, ut de fodinis pretioſis certa ſit fides.

Iubebat id temporis Gubernator Siberiæ ſcaphas aliquot tegumentis cooperiri, primoq; vere ad fluminis Obi oſtium decurrere, & littus legere, donec ad fluvium Ieneſejam pervenirent, quæ ſe etiam exonerabat in mare, eam adverſo flumine navigarent aliquot dies, Simul etiam eò mittebat nonnullos qui pedeſtri itinere ad ripam fluminis contenderent, ſcaphas ibi præſtolarentur, ſi nō inciderēt in eas, anno elapſo reverterentur. Præcipuè illis qui oras maritimas legerēt mādabat, ut ſingula notarent, & luſtrarent. Præfectum etiā quendā illis adjunxit nomine Lucam, cui maximè negotium omne commiſit, dimiſſi mari ſe commiſerunt, atque oſtium fluminis Ieneſejæ ſubiere incideruntque in illos qui pedeſtre illud iter ſuſceperāt qui nōnullos ex comitibus ſecūdo flumine ſcaphis, ratibusq; ad oſtiū Ieneſejæ demiſerāt reipſâ illi experti ſunt ita ſe rē habere ut conjecerat Gubernator. Interea Luca moritur, cū nōnullis Præfectis cōſultius judicarūt ut quiſq; in patriam ſuam eâ viâ qua venerat, rediret, quod & feliciter accidit, in Siberiam reduces Gubernatori narrarunt totius itineris ſucceſſum, de quo ſtatim Imperatorem certiorē fecit, tota vero Hiſtoria adſervatur in theſaurario publico Moſcoviæ, eamque examini ſubijcient, cum bella hæc civilia compoſita fuerint,

fuerint, ſed deſperamus, dolendum profecto ſi ita negligantur, tam fertiles inſulæ, flumina ampla, Regiones avibus & feris luxuriantes, & ultra ipſum flumen Ieneſejam, longè lateque.

Vivebat tum temporis in Moſcovia, amici mei frater, qui his detectionibus comes fuerat, is tabulam quandam, ex fratris jam defuncti ore exceptam, & a ſe delineatam nobis tradidit, ipſe vero fretum VVaygats penetraverat, omniumque locorum uſque ad Obi gnarus eſt, quis vero ſitus regionum ultrâ flumen, cognivit ex alijs; eſt ſola hæc quam damus tabella rudis duntaxat illius oræ delineatio maritimæ, eamque magnâ moleſtiâ mihi comparari, ſi vero reſciſcerent illi quorum intereſt, actum eſſet de Moſchi illius vita, nomen ideo illius non prodimus.

Fluvius Toas ſe exonerat in flumen Obi, profluens ut videtur ex locis Ieneſciæ vicinis, ſylvâque vaſtâ, ex qua & alius quidam fluvius profluit, proximus Toæ, in Ieneſeiâ aquas ſuas evomēs, adeo ut ab Obi maritimo itinere, per regionem Samoiedarum, duabus tantum terreſtri itinere leucis ſuperatis, incidant in flumen Torgaef, tandem ſecundo flumine in Ieneſeiam deveniunt, eſt profecto commoda hac via, & a Samojedis & Tingoëſijs non ita pridem inventa.

Hæc ſunt quæ maximo ſtudio reſciſcere potui, in Vrbe ipſâ Moſcuâ, de colonijs ductis in maximam Regionem Siberiæ, cum adjacentibus Tartaris Scythiciſque nationibus: plura nō licuit inquirere, imo difficile fuit, hæc quæ retuli impetrare ab alijs, cum Ruſſis maximè diſpliceat, ſi exteris ſecreta regni innoteſcant.

Iſaac Maſſa Haerlem.

IN præfatione poſtremæ editionis hujus libelli, cum agerem de deſcriptione Siberiæ, mentionem feci navigationum à Batavis præſtitarum, ſuper detectione tranſitus, in Chinam, ſupra Novam Zemlam, quas jam enarrare operæ pretium non duxi, cum ſatis ab alijs deſcriptæ, & in theatrum publicum ſint productæ.

Sed poſtremâ navigatione eo etiam fine ſuſceptâ, juſſu Illuſtriſſ. D. D. Ordinum, videbar in prologomenis tum temporis, quid majoris momenti promittere, cum alter Præfectus Ioannes Cornelij Anthropophagus, qui anno ſexcenteſimo undecimo á D. D. Ordinibus emiſſus erat, nondum ſecundum iter abſolviſſet, quo ſtudebat Novam Zemlam ſuperare, & in Chinam tranſire. Priori enim itinere, cum ſub Veris initium ſub altitudine ſeptuaginta duorum graduum, triginta minutarum, aſcenderunt poſteà ad altitudinem ſeptuaginta ſex graduum, uſque ad Crucis Inſulam, ad Berefort, hinc, quia glacies ulterius navigandi iter præcluſerat, navemque læſerat, deflexerunt in Lappiam, ad Inſulam Kilduyn, ubi navem cōſolidarunt. Interea Dominis Præfectis rerum nauticarum nunciarunt de ſucceſſu, etiam licet via in Chinam non pateret, non ſine commodo ſe reditutos, quare hinc ſolventes in Novam Franciam navigarunt, Occidentē verſus deflectentes, ad altitudinē quadraginta ſeptē graduum, diſtātes ſeptuaginta quinq; miliaribus ad Auſtrali promotorio Inſulæ Ba calaos, Insulā a Canibus dictam appulerunt, eadem illa videtur quæ in tabulis noſtris I. des loups marins. Ab hac inſulâ Occidentem verſus littus legere, omnes etiam ſinus, & Inſulas occurrentes, luſtravere, uſque ad altitudinem quadraginta triū graduum, quindecim minutarum, ſuperantes ſexaginta leucas Germanicas, ubi promontorium arenoſum deprehenderunt, quod C. de Sable dixere, nonnumquam in portubus nōnullis

F myriades

myriades Incolarum apparuere, qui verecundiæ omnis prodigi, nudi incedunt, dorſum tantum pelle feræ tegentes, ut frigus arceant, quod tum temporis intenſius erat, quā æſtate in Novâ Zemlâ: Iſti Barbari, horrebant frigore, dentibus crepitantes, mucum è naribus defluentem, & in pectus apertum dependentem non abſtergebant, minus munditiei ſtudioſi, non tamen plane erant irrationales, cum uſus Tabaci ipſis ſit frequens in Medicinâ, viſuntur enim hic fiſtulæ, quibus Tabaci fumos inſpirant, unius ulnæ, aut cubitus magnitudine, artificioſe ſculptæ, imagine ad ipſum orificium, Divi cujuſdam meo judicio, ſedentis flexis genibus, clunibus in calcaneum demiſſis, ut apud eos moris eſt, arcubus & ſagittis ſemper incedunt armati, tam fæminæ, quam viri, ut ſe ab hoſtibus defendant, quod experti ſunt noſtri cum ſe cum Præfecto ſuo terræ committerent, cum antea in aulâ nauticâ ſatis tuto delitefcerent, rogabant enim eos, num is, digito Præfectum monſtrantes, dux eſſet, hoc ſuo idiomate, Eſt cetcij Capiteyne d'Hollande, reſpōdebant noſtri, eum eſſe; Ecce fæmina quædam retrocedens nonnihil à cœtu, ſagitta Præfectum jaculata eſt, ex quo ictu etiam ilico perijt, nihil minus à reliquis tentatum, ita ut ſex cum ſuo Præfecto perierint; Suſpicor nonnullos Nationis noſtræ homines incolas in oris maritimis Frāciæ novæ, inſigni quadā injuriâ affeciſſe, hinc in vindictā erupere ſatisiniq;.

A Promontorio de Sable, occidentem verſus navigarunt triginta octo, aut quadraginta miliaria, relinquentes a dextris magnum ſinum, eumque non luſtrarunt: Eò deflectit ora maritima Auſtrum verſus, & Euronotum, ad altitudinē unius gradus & quadraginta, triginta minutarum, ubi ſe vites vidiſſe aſſerunt craſſitudine corporis humani. Sub altitudine vero, quadraginta gr. & 35 mi. ſinus eſt a parte boreali, occidentaliq; tutus, quem noſtro idiomate Fuyck dixere, hinc ora maritima occidentem verſus vergit, multis fluminibus luxurians, quam longè ante reliquerat altera Navis, ut ſecūdum iter

ſupra

ſupra Novam Zemlam tentaret, etiam & hæc paulo poſt domum reverſa eſt, omniaque hæc de Canada, oriſque incognitis rettulere ſocij. Interea illa ductu Ioannis Cornelij Anthropophagi, uſque ad glaciem educitur elabitur æſtas, nihil fit, hoc tantum Geographia dignū notarunt, Inſulas Matſijn, & Sr. Hugo VVilloughbes non reperiri, & mare eſſe vaſtum, inſulis viduum, intra Novam Zemlam, & Vrſorum inſulam; Digniſſimam vero omnium portuum Novæ Franciæ delineationem nobis communicarunt, ijſque pro hocmunere habenda eſt gratia. Se ſub Climate frigido navigaſſe, teſtimonij loco attulere, fragmētū glaciei, maximæ craſſitudinis, quod adhuc in Autumno, in Aulâ Præfectorum rerum navalium videre erat, dētes etiam Morſarum, & exuvias Vrſæ: nonnulla etiam ex Novâ Franciâ, ſed nullius fere pretij omnia.

Ita animoſæ huic expeditioni (ſi Dis placet) eventus laudabilis defuit cujus autor fuerat Præfectus ille Amerſſortus, qui jaculo imbelli (heu) miſer in Novâ Frāciâ perijt. Perſuadebat ſibi quæ à Guilielmo Barnartio, & Iohāne Hugen, in partibus Borealib⁹ præſtita nō ſatis viriliter geſta eſſe: Addebat & hoc abſurdū, Solē cōtinuo ſuo ſplendore, & calore diebus æſtivalibus, magis ſalē producturū, quā glaciē, ejuſdē opinionis cum Heliſæo Roſlijn, Doctore Hanoviēſi, qui in calce libelli D. D. Ordinibus dicati, aſſerit, viā in Septētrionē juxta oras Tartariæ, in Chinā & Iapā, quò magis ad Polum vergit, eò eſſe calidiorē æſtate; quæ opinio tā rationi, quā experientiæ adverſatur, Sol enim radijs obliquis nihil incēdet, ſed directis; Sed ne ſentētiæ rationi cōſentaneæ, pugnēt cum erroneis experiētiā certā eſſe judicabimus, quæ docet, quo propius ad Polū acceſſeris, eò frigus eſſe intētius, tā hyeme, quā æſtate. Licet omne navigationes, & hiſtoriæ teſtētur, de caloribus ſub lineâ Æqui. & frigoribus intenſiſſiimis, ſub Vrſā, nō tamē ipſis ſatiſſiat, ad abſurdū rediget eos deſcriptio noſtra Nieulandiæ, intra Groenlandiā, & Novā Zemlam, ſub altitudine ſeptuaginta octo, aut octoginta graduum ab Æquatore, quæ mentionem faciet frigoris, non caloris, quem tamen D. Roſlin cum ſocijs aſtruit.

De detectione Terræ polaris, ſub latitudine octoginta graduum.

Anno milleſimo nonageſimo ſexto (cum Illuſtrſſimi Domini Ordines, bis nonnullos emiſerant, ut viam vel tranſitum in Chinam in parte boreali inveſtigarent) Conſules & Senatores Amſterodamenſes duas emiſere naves, quibus præfecti Guilielmus Barentzon Amſterodamenſis, & Ioannes Cornelij Rijp, Enchuſanus, hi cum perveniſſent, ad altitudinem Promontorij borealis in Norvvegiâ, Occidentem verſus curſum inſtituerunt, inducti a Ioanne Cornelij, metuens ſi in Orientem deflecteret, ad anguſtias freti VVaygats deduceretur, Ideo inciderunt in Inſulam quandā, ſub altitudine ſeptuaginta quatuor graduum, triginta minutarum, quā Urſorum dixere, ob copiam, unum interfecere, hunc excoriantes, pellē longitudine duodecim pedum fuiſſe deprehenderunt: deflectentes hinc Septemtrionem verſus, quinto Iunij, fragmenta glaciei occurrere, quæ ſuperarunt, uſque ad decimum nonum ejuſdem menſis, tum terram deprehenderunt, sub altitudine ſeptuaginra novem graduum, quinquaginta minutarum, hāc terram noſtro jdiomate Spitſbergen dixere, ob multitudinem nivis & montium glacialium altitudinem. Hinc latus Occidentale hujus inſulæ legerunt, ad altitudinem ſeptuaginta novem graduum, ſinum ingreſſi, intra promontorium Inſulæ, quam hodie Angli Principis Caroli dixere, ibi cum biduum hæſiſſent, enavigarunt ad promontorium boreale, quod Angli in tabulis ſuis appellant Faire Foorlant, noſtri vero ob copiam avium, quæ in vela incidebant, dixere idiomate noſtro Vogelhoeck: legerunt ita littus Auſtrale, glacies enim erat impedimento, quo minus mare altum peterent, ut patet ex eorum editis libellis: In hac inſulâ non ita intenſum eſſe frigus jndicabāt ut in Novâ Zemlâ, campos ſe vidiſſe virenteis, hinnulos, Anſeres minores quamplurimos, ovis incubantes, cum dicantur

dicantur in Scotiâ in arboribus nasci. Invenerūt ibidem dentes Morsarum, etiam cadaver Balenæ, mari innatans: Nostros secuti sunt Angli, qui eam Insulam lustrarūt, ut pinguedinem marinarum belluarum sibi compararent, quarum ibi copiâ maxima; Mercatores nostrates cum intellexissent de lucro ab Anglis jam consecuto, ex arvina ista, aut barbis balenarum, & dentibus Morsarum, qui majores pretij sunt quam Elephantûm, anno millesimo & duodecimo, eò etiam naves emisere, exiguo tamen cum lucro reversæ, nihilominus idem sequenti anno decimo tertio præstitum.

Huic nostræ fortunæ invidebant tamen Russiæ navigationis Præfecti in Angliâ Londini, qui naves aliquot, & cum ijs Navem præsidiariam Tigrim dictam emisere cum Præfecto Benjamino Iosephi filio, ut ōnes reliquas nationes ab oris istis fugaret, quod & ab ipsis præstitum est: Sexdecimenim ant septēdecim naves nostratiū ipsis diripuere, prædātes pro more est quicquid usui esse posset, insuper iusserunt satis imperiose domum reverti, sub pæna suspēdij, si diutius istic hærerent, non sine authoritate mandati Regij, ut patri suo Prætori nostro, Filius Sem à Does nunciavit, quod & vidisse se ait: Hic filius Prætoris, cum Nauarcho Thomâ Bonaert, cū quo hinc solverat, detinetur in vinclis, id Navi præsidiariâ Angli hujus, qui sibi in mandatis datum asserit, ut omnes Anglos, quos in navibus Celtiberorum, Gallorum, ant Batavorum deprehenderet, in Angliam captivos duceret, hæc vera esse, fidem faciunt testes oculati reduces, etiam litteræ Nauarchi Thomæ Bonaert, & Semmij, cujus hæc verba, sub finem, in literis ad patrem, de qualitate hujus regionis.

Hæc pessima & frigidissima est regio mundi, undique rupes, montes, lapides, tanta ibi aquarum terram inundantium copia, ut vestigia hominum non admittat, maxima glaciei ibi copiâ, tantaq. montium glacialium multitudo, ut ab ipsâ Nativitate Christi concrevisse videantur: tanta etiam nivium abundantia, ut fidem superet. Cervis abundat, & Vrsi & vulpibus, cervi plane sunt albi coloris,

coloris, Admiror tantos Cervorum greges, unde vivant, cum regiò nivibus, tegatur, & planè sit sterilis. Avibus luxuriant, maxime Anseribus minoribus, qui turmatim conveniunt.

Angli profecto gaudebunt hac navigatione, maximè cum nostros spoliarint, & ipsi ut Semmius refert jam triginta sex balenas ceperant, eâ in parte Insulæ, nec reliquæ Naves muneri suo defuerunt, cum binas arvinâ onustas domum miserant, ipsæ pænè sint onustæ. Hippopotami ipsis nullo loco sunt, cum nullus ex ijs fructus, nostri ijs gaudent, paucos tamē cepere Navi quadam, quæ piratarum Anglorum manus evasit. Fortasse sequenti anno nostrates Mercatores periculum facient armis, an penes nostrates sit ibi ius piscandi, qui primum deteximus, ut apparet ex historia de Ioanne Cornelij Rijp, an penes Anglos, qui primum piscati sunt: quod faxit Deus, in patriæ nostræ commodum.

De omnibus Septentrionalium regionum situbus, in frotè tabellum quandam adieci, exactè delineatam, quà studiosè designaui singula, quæ in oris hisce sunt detecta, ut vero omnibus curiosis satisfacerem, veram subjunxi formā, Morsarum, quas nos VValrussos, Angli Zeehors appellant. Species est Cuniculorum aut Canum marinorum, magnitudine boves superantes, pellis ad nos allata quadringentas libras pendebat.

FINIS.

Veram effigiem Balenarum exhibemus, quarum oſſa, & pinguedo maximo ſunt uſui, ſunt & aliæ, eiuſdem generis, ſine barbis, ex quibus nullum oleum conficitur, ita viribus valentes, ut ſcaphas in mare demergant, ab ijs, hæ diſcernendæ, quod in dorſo pinnis careant, illis vero in cavitate intra nares & caput, ſi capere velis, harpagones infigendi ſunt, aut poſt ipſas pinnas, quas in latere poſt caput habent, hæ ſæpè longitudinem ſeptuaginta, aut ostoginta pedum ſuperant.

CVm temere, & inconsideratè antea scripserim, hosce mercatores nostros sequēti anno cum Anglis bello certaturos, ac de libertate piscationis apud Insulam Spitsbergensem cum ijsdem dimicaturos; Ab ijsdem mercatoribus, ejusdem navigationis autoribus, satis acriter sum reprehensus, qui nequaquam contra serenissimam Magnæ Britanniæ Majestatem, se oppositurus declarant, ut pote quam in magno habeant, respectu, atq; (qua par est) reverentia; quod quidem prudenter ab ijs factitatum esse judico, propterea quod, summopere confidant, quod audita & intellecta eorum causa atq; querela, eos, ut subditos ordinum sibi religione & fædere junctorum, secundum magnam humanitatem suam Rex Britanniæ sit protecturus, adversus vim (à Capitaneis suis, sub ejus titulo & prætextu) hac æstate navibus nostris illatam, similiterq; mandatarus restitutionem rerum nobis jam pridem ereptarum. Quod si ne hoc quidem adhuc mandaretur, atq; a Maiestate sua injungeretur, constituerunt tamē æquo animo ferre, quicquid a dicta Majestate in hoc negotio ordinatum fuerit, neq; ullo modo arma adversus eam movere, quibus se effecturos esse non sine causa autumant.

Vt tamen de jure eorum satis evidenter omnibus pateat, sequentia quidem his adjūgere consultum putavimus, quæ quidem à doctiss. Cosmographo Petro Plancio secundum rei æquitatem atq; mensuram conscripta sunt.

Refutatio rationum, quibus Angli Dominationem Piſcationis ad Inſulam Spitſbergenſem ſive Novam Terram prætendere & defendere conantur.

QUi Anglicanæ Navigationis cognitionem habēt non ignorant, quam iniquis rationibus nitantur, & defendere conentur Angli, Equitem Hugonem Willougby (Capitaneum trium navium, Vocatarum, Bona Eſperanza, Eduardus Bona adventurus, & Bona Confidentia) invenisse & detegiſſe magnam illam Inſulam Spitſbergenſem, idq; ſeptimo anno Regni Eduardi ſexti, anno nimirum Domini 1553. Nam eorum rerum maritimarum ipſæ lucubrationes atq; ſcripta, contrarium manifeſtò teſtantur, nimirum prædictum Equitem cum tribus iſtis navibus ex portu Anglicano Ratcliff ſolviſſe, (ut Septētrionē verſus Regnum Cathaya detegeret) 10. May 1553, & ab Inſula Norvegiæ Seynā 30 Iulij; Eumq; duabus navibus, matutino tempore 14. Auguſti, terram quandam detegiſſe ſitam à dicta Inſula Seynam (Meſocæcias) 160. Anglicanis Leucis (milliaribus nimirum Germanicis 120.) ad altitudinem 72. graduum: Quod quidem præfatus Eques propriâ manu Anglicè conſcripſit his verbis.

The 14. *day earely in the morning we deſcovered land, wich land we hare with al, hoiſing out our boat, to déſcover whath land it might be, but the boat could not come to land, the water was ſo ſhoare, were was very much yſe alſo, but there was no ſimilitude of habitation, and this land lyeth frō Seynam* 160. *leagues, being in latitude* 72. *degreas, then we plyed to the northward the* 15, 16, *and* 17. *day.*

Hoc eſt

Decimo quarto die mane, terram quandam detegebamus, eâq; omnino & viſibiliter detectâ, ſchapham noſtram in mare deduximus, ad inveſtigandam qualitatem iſtius terræ, ſchapha vero ad littus pertingere nequibat, propter aquæ penuriam & glaciei ibi exiſtentis copiam; nulla vero ibi habitationis ſimilitudo; & hæc quidem

dem terra ab Insula Seynā distat 160. Anglicanis Leucis, ad altitudinem 72. grad. & tunc quidem Septentrionem versus cursum navigationis nostræ instituebamus 15. 16. & 17. die.

Quam affinitatem autem habet hæc terra (ab Insula Seynā, 120. milliaribus sita Mesocæcias ad Poli elevationem 72. grad. cum magna Insula Spitsbergensi? cum hæc sita sit ab Insula Seynā ad Hypertrascias, ad altitudinem 72. ad 82. gradus, & ultra; cum adhuc ignotum sit & lateat, quam ulterius Septentrionem versus se extendat. Itaq; Insula dicti Hugonis VVillougby, & Spitsbergen, sita & positione magis differunt, quā ipsa Anglia, & Germania nostra Inferior. Quapropter illud, quod ab Anglis in hac causa allegatum est, plane est frivolum, neque ulla omnino nitens ratione aut fundamento; eodemque fundamēto nititur hoc quoque eorum axioma, nudum nimirum visum cujusvis terræ, ejusdem proprietatem atque Dominium evidenter detectori dare.

Manifestum quidem, & veritati consentaneum est Thalassos, nautasque nostros ad lorum istum 72. grad. nullam quidē terram repperisse; sed cum pateat ex Anglicano Diario præfatum Equitem, Occidentalem atque Orientalem acus pixidis nauticæ Inflexionem, non observasse, itaque ulterius Septentrionem versus suæ navigationis cursum instituit, quam ipse putavit: ita, ut veritati consentaneum sit, eum detegisse atque reperisse octo istas parvas Insulas sibi invicem pene contiguas, ad altitudinem 73. grad. & quasdā munitas sitas, quas nostræ navigationis præfecti VVillebrordi Insulas nuncupant; ad cujus longitudinem atque latitudinē Insula VVillougby Ponitur in tabulis Londini confectis ad usum Moscoviam & Spitsbergam versus navigantium; atqua ita ipsæmet eorum tabulæ rationes eorum satis evidenter refutant.

Scribunt quoque Angli prædictum equitem cum duabus navibus in Lapponia hiemantē in Fluvio VVarsina cum socijs suis, à vehementi frigore interemptum esse; tertiamque navem, cum Capitaneo Richardo Chanceler Mare album ingressam esse.

Itaque luce meridiana clarius est, Insulam Spitsbergensem omnibus fuisse incognitam, atque prius à Iacobo Heemskerck,

VVil-

VVilhelmo Bernardi, & Ioanne Cornelij, (auſpicio & ſumptibus Civitatis Amſtelodamēſis Magiſtratus) eam eſſe detectam 19. Iunij, Anno 1596.

Cuivis & illud notum eſt, quam abſurde & contra veritatem, Angli Inſulam Spitſbergenſem Groenlandiam nominent, cum eæ regiones multo longius & maiori ſpacio inter ſe diſtent, quam Norvegia ab ipſa Scotia, interlibente nimirum ſpatioſo Oceano.

Quod ad ſecundum Anglorum argumentum attinet, nimirū omnes Inſulas Septentrionem verſus ſitas Regis ſui eſſe proprias, tam detectas ſcilicet quam adhuc detegendas, hoc omnino abſurdum eſt, neque refutatione dignum, præcipue vero reſpectu hujus Inſulæ Spitſbergenſis, cum ea, neque ſitu, neque vicinitate Angliam concernet, neque ab Anglis prius reperta ſit. Nam cur Inſulæ Fero, Yſlandia, Friſlandia igitur Majeſtatis ſuæ propriæ non ſunt? cur non Groenlandia? cum eæ longè Brittanniæ viciniores ſint? Eſto autem Terram Firmam, Inſulamve alicui eſſe propriā, an ideo ſequeretur, navigationem & piſcationem, (ſecundum Ius naturale & omnium Nationum) cuivis non patere? Hac ratione Galli neque eorum Reges, unquam piſcationem ad novam Franciam vel Terram novā nemini interdixerunt, nō obſtante quod eas regiones primo Anno 1504. prius detegiſſent, ibique piſcati fuiſſent. Ob quas quidem rationes ſperandum, firmiterque credendum eſt, Britanniæ regem (qui jure optimo deum timere juſtitiamque colere tenetur) ſubditis ſuis expreſſe mandaturum, ne poſthac naves noſtras magis infeſtent, oppugnent vel obturbent & ſecundum Iuſtitiæ normam, illatum damnum cū omni æquitate reparent & reſarciant.

FINIS.

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

Land of the Samoyeds

in TARTARY,

RECENTLY BROUGHT UNDER THE DOMINION OF THE MUSCOVITES.
TRANSLATED FROM THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN THE YEAR 1609.

WITH AN ACCOUNT

OF THE SEARCH AFTER AND DISCOVERY OF THE NEW PASSAGE OR STRAIT IN THE NORTH WEST TO THE EMPIRES OF CHINA & CATHAY;

AND

A MEMORIAL

PRESENTED TO THE

KING OF SPAIN

CONCERNING THE DISCOVERY AND SITUATION OF THE LAND CALLED

Australia Incognita.

Translated from the Dutch edition printed at Amsterdam, 1612.

BY

F. J. MILLARD.

AMSTERDAM,
FREDERIK MULLER.
1875.

SOLOMON'S PROVERBS, XVI v. 9.

A man's heart deviseth his way, but the Lord directeth his steps

TO THE READER.

The appearances or symptoms of gain & profit have always excited mankind to visit unknown lands and nations. So the handsome furs (with which we are provided by the Russian merchants), have awakened in our tradesmen a desire to travel through their countries unknown to us, in which they were assisted in some measure by a travel from the Moscow to Colmogro, described by the Russians and thence on Petzora where the nations received the Christian faith in the year 1518, and further to the Oby, and still a little further onward, in which innumerable fables have been mixed up of Slatababa, the golden old woman with her children, and the monstruous people beyond the Oby. This Russian description is of Sigismund of Herberstayn, Orator to the Emperor Maximilian, in his books on the Muscovite lands, translated and published by him. Afterwards Antonis Wied constructed a map of Russia by the instruction of a Ioannes Latzky, formerly one of the Muscovite Princes, who, on account of the disturbances, after the decease of Ioannes Basilius, the Grand Duke in Muscovy, had fled into Poland, which map was presented to a certain J. Coper, Counseller of Dantzich, and edited in Russian and Latin characters, in the Wilda, in the year 1555. Then another map of this Russian land was made by the English, who had traded in these quarters. These maps and descriptions, such as they are and

the further knowledge spread by and by, induced Olivier Brunel, born in Brufsels, to sail thither in a small vefsel from Enchuysen; he roamed about hither and thither in the vicinity and amassed in the Petzora much wealth, consisting of furs, Rufsian glafs and crystal de Montagne, which with the boat were lost in the river Petzora. Thereupon, the former expeditions of the English, and of Olivier Brunel who had likewise been in Costinsarck on Nova Sembla, having raised in our Dutchmen a desire of gain, and enticed them by the riches of China and Cathay, to which they hoped to find accefs along these coasts, the Right Honorable States of the United Provinces dispatched thither two vefsels, that were to go with Jan Huyghen of Linschoten to Waygats, and two others with Willem Barentsz., that were directed through the inducement of Rev. Petrus Plancius to proceed to the North and sail round above Nova Sembla. But Willem Barentsz. being locked up between the land and the ice, at the longitude of 77 degrees near the islands of Orange, returned on the first day of August, and Jan Huyghen sailed quite through the strait of Waygats, and fifty miles further; but on account of the north-east wind, and the year being far spent, came back also. Both sailed out again the next year in 1595, intending to place their marks further, or to find the pafsage quite through; but the cold and ice debarring their progrefs, they could not effectuate their purpose, for they could not pafs the Waygats. And Willem Barentsz., who got a little further on his third expedition in the year 1596 than he could get on his first undertaking, left his vefsel there on the ice-berghs for a mark and perpetual memorial of the extreme sailing in the North, whose adventurous history, sad end and the crews wonderful return homeward, one may read in their printed journals.

In order then, to promote in some measure, the knowledge of the locality of these lands (which our merchants have acquired by these previous voyages), we now place in your hands an account of the new dominion of the Rufsians in the lands of Tartary, whence may be seen the agreement with the very interesting drawings of Jan Huyghen, and the further situation of the countries lying on yonder side the river Oby.

Besides this description of Siberia and the most northerly part of Tartary, we likewise hand you a map, translated from the Rufsian, of all the adjoining countries, delineating the entire sea to the east of Waygats, and a way to proceed to the south of Cathay. But if the pafsage were situated too far to the north (as it appears from the map), it might, to judge from appearances, have been possible to get by water to the Oby, or any other of the large rivers, for those coasts are indeed always navigated by the Rufsians with their canoes or small vefsels, and then they proceed inland with boats by water or by land, and it seems one might then discover remarkable things. But as the Waygats is only open or unthawed for a short time in summer, as appears from the two expeditions made thither by J. Huygen and W. Barentsz, this exploration could not easily be made, for it appears that nature has placed the cold and the ice there as our enemies to moderate our desires; — yet notwithstanding all the examples of such excellent men as W. Barentsz, J. Heemskerk & J. Huyghen and the unlucky voyage which Kerckhoven performed for Isaac Le Maire, still some inexperienced recklefs men have boldly dared to request the Noble Lords of the Admiralty, and the Mighty Lords the States, again to appoint them to sail to the north-east above Nova Zembla, confidently affirming it to be, at the height of 72

degrees north warmer and warmer, on account of the long days. This was also done by a certain Heliseus Röslin, a doctor of Hanau, at the end of his little pamphlet (written and dedicated to the Mighty Lords the States in 1610, on the 22 of December,) in which (after many absurdities which he grounds on the maps drawn of Tartary from very old times, when the Rufsians themselves were unacquainted with it) he says: that the nearer the pole the warmer it is in summer time, and that no impediment could befall the vefsels on account of the ice or cold. And our people thought even that the sun would rather make salt than ice at the North of Nova Sembla. With these opinions they sailed out in the spring of 1611 to go far round above Nova Sembla, and thence, as their maps showed, to proceed south-south-east to the strait of Anian, and further to the long sought-for Cathay and China; but it did not come so far, that they could see whether their maps were correct or defective, for as they sailed out too early in the season, and against their expectation were prevented by the ice, they came to Costinsarck near Nova Sembla, and having suffered damage by the ice they ran into Moscovia for repairs. Thence, without making any further attempts, they sailed to the coasts of Canada between Virginia and Terra Nova, to take up winter-quarters, having visited nearly all the coasts to the Norenbega, where one of their companions and six others were shot with arrows. Of this company one of the vefsels came home, and the other proceeded again to the North, the better to carry out their purpose. But as the English after these aforesaid expeditions of W. Barentsz., had still made several voyages by way of trial in the north-east, the Gentlemen Directors of the East India-Company sent thither some years ago a certain Mr. Hudson, who as he could find no way in the east, sailed towards

the west, whence without having obtained any advantage, he arrived in England. Afterwards, when the English again sent him out, he had much more prosperity but lefs good luck, for having after much trouble arrived about 300 miles to the west of Terra de Baccalaos, and having taken up his winter-quarters there and wishing at 52° of latitude to push on further, he was, with all the Commanders, put on shore by the crew, who refused to go further and returned home. His designs we subjoin at the close of the book, hoping that we shall receive of the vefsels now expedited thither, further news and tidings of a thorough pafsage, by which they would reap eternal honor and fame, because so many years such august personages and intelligent pilots have endeavoured to come by means of a new short road to the riches of Cathay, China, the Molucks and the Peruvian nations. Among these have been Martin Forbisher and Iohn Davis, who in the years 1585, 86 and 87 sailed between Terra Nova and Greenland northwards up to 72 degrees, but were kept back by the ice, and without having done anything subservient to their purpose, returned home.

The hope of finding out this newly discovered pafsage or strait above Terra Nova discovered by Mr. Hudson, is strengthened by the testimony of the Virginians and Floridians, who confidently affirm that to the north-west of their country is a large sea, saying that they have seen vefsels there like those of the English. We read also in Iosephus d'Acosta in the 12th chapter of the 3d book, about the natural productions of the West-Indies, that the Spaniards believe the English Captain Thomas Candish to have been well acquainted with this pafsage. It is also said, that the Spaniards endeavour to keep this road unknown, and that some of them, on returning from the conquest of the Philippines, have come

back home along this road. Therefore the King Philip ordered a strong fort to be built on the northern coast of Mar Vermejo, to the west of New Grenada, to prevent our nation or any of his enemies from depriving him, through this avenue, of the riches he poſseſses in peace near Mar del Zur; this has been related to us as quite true.

This road then, if it continues as it appears, will afford our people acceſs, not only to the Chinese, the Molucks, or Peru; but likewise enable them to go and see what nations live on the south side of the South Sea, what harbours and merchandises are to be found there; as they will find every where plentiful refreshments, whether they go to the islands, whither the Bishop of Quito went (of which we have got information from one of our countrymen who has been there with said Bishop, and related a good deal about it to the Advocate Barneveld and the Honorable Lords Directors of the East-India-Company), or whether they land on the continent, whereof I now hand you a discourse and narrative, hoping that this may be agreeable to all those who traffic in the remote parts of the earth, and also to all who like to know more and more of the globe and its inhabitants; which knowledge I hope may increase in you to perfection and bring you riches and unperishable honour.

Your very zealous Servant
HESSEL GERRITSZ FROM ASSUM,
Lover of Geography.

COPY

OF THE DESCRIPTION OF THE LANDS OF SIBERIA, SAMOIEDA & TINGOESA WITH THE WAYS ALSO FROM MUSCOVIA THITHER EAST AND EAST NORTH, AS DAILY TRAVELLED OVER BY THE MUSCOVITES.

There dwells a nation in Muscovy called the children of Aniconij and they are of farmer-descent, sprung from a countryman named Anica. This Anica being rich in land, lived near a river called Witsogda, wich runs into the river Duyna, that falls at 100 miles' distance thence into the White Sea near Michael Archangel a castle thus denominated.

This Anica then being rich as related, had also many children and was well provided for by God with every good thing and abundantly blessed. Actuated however by a great desire of gain, he wished to know what kind of countries the people possessed that came yearly to Muscovy to trade in precious furs and many other goods, that were of strange speech, garb and religion and manners, calling themselves Samoyeds and also by many other names. These came every year down the river Witsogda, with their merchandises, dealing with the Russians and Muscovites in the cities of Osoyl and Vstinga on the Duyna which was, at that time, the staple of all kinds of things and also of furs. This Anica then (as just stated) was desirous to know whence they came and where they dwelt. Thinking too that great riches might thence be obtained, considering the handsome furs they imported every year, produced such

great treasures, he silently contracted an alliance and friendship with some of these peoples. He sent also some of his slaves and servants thither, to the number of 10 or 12 along with them into the country, ordering them diligently to spy out every thing in the lands they travelled through and to take due note of their manners, abodes, mode of living and mien, and thus to give him a good account of every thing when they came home. They having duly followed up his orders, he treated well those who had been there and showed them great favour, but told them to keep every thing quite secret and made them stay with him without acquainting any one about the matter. But the next year he sent larger parties thither and also some of his friends with goods of small value, as German haberdashery, bells and similar articles. These men also accompanied the others and like them pried and looked into every thing, and proceeded as far as the river Oby through many deserts and along several of the many rivers, contracting with many Samoyeds close friendship and alliance. They heard too that the furs there were of small value and that riches were to be got there. They saw also that they dwelt not in cities, but lived in companies peaceably together and were governed by the oldest among them; in their diet they were very uncleanly and subsisted of the game they caught, unacquainted with corn or bread. They were mostly good archers and their bows were made of tough wood and some (arrows) were pointed with sharpened stone and some with sharp fish-bones, with which they shot the game that was found there in great abundance. They also used fish-bones to sew with, taking the sinews of small animals, instead of thread, and thus joined the skins together with which they covered themselves, wearing in summer the fur outside, and in the winter inside. They likewise co-

vered their houses with elks' hides and skins which were held by them in slight estimation. In short, they examined every thing, and returned with rich furs explaining every thing to Anica that he wished to know. He then carried on a trade for several years with some of his friends, so that these Aniconij became very powerful and bought every where much land, so that people were very greatly astonished at seeing such a profusion of wealth, not knowing whence it came. In some of their villages they like wise built churches, yea, afterwards erected a fine temple in the city of Osoyl, situated on the river Witsogda, in which they lived; which temple was raised from the ground and built of clear white free stone. In short, they knew not what to do with all their goods.

They now wisely perceived that their good luck might at one time be reversed, as often happens in such cases, seeing that they were every where much envied by strangers on account of their riches, though they never offended any one, and endeavoured with great caution not to do so in order to retain the same position they held. According to the Muscovite customs they generally say: „he that has no friends at court is like nobody", because in Muscovy whoever is endowed with any thing another has not, is envied and slandered at court, and if he has no friend, is without any right or reason oppresed, yea trodden under foot. They therefore, being rich, had already a friend, who was held to be one of the first, and he was named Boris Goddenoof and brother-in-law to the Emperor Fedor Ivanowitz, who then reigned, and Boris was after the emperor's death chosen in his stead Rufsian Emperor, as is more fully related in the late description of the Muscovite wars.

So they resolved then fully to reveal every thing unto Bo-

ris, first offering him some presents, as one is accustomed to do, and requesting him to give them a hearing, as they wished to make known unto him a matter which would profit the whole realm. Boris readily listened to them and showed them much more kindnefs than before. When they had related every thing unto him about the researches they had made with respect to the Samoyed and Siberian lands, and also what they had observed and seen there and described what wealth might accrue to the country, they only did not reveal to him in what clandestine manner they had acted, nor told him either how rich they had first made themselves: this they said nothing about. And now Boris began to burn with desire and wished to examine all this; yea, he loved them as his own children and greatly extolled them giving them letters of credence in the Emperor's name, that they might without contradiction, eternally, and by right of bequest occupy their lands according to their free will and good pleasure, without any tribute now or for evermore. He likewise had them conveyed in his own sledge when they were in the winter in Moscow, this being held a great favour among the Moscovites and chiefly when shewn them by such a mighty prince as Boris was, one who reigned supreme throughout the whole empire.

Boris having duly considered this, discovered all to the Emperor, to whom the news was most agreeable, and who honored him now the more for it, and allowed him to act in this matter as he pleased. Boris, without delay, engaged some captains and poor noblemen towards whom he felt favourably disposed, ordering them to depart with those whom the Aniconij would give them, and to equip them in costly garments as ambassadors, adding, besides, some soldiers and also gifts of small value to give to the nations whom

they were to visit. He ordered them to note down all paſsages, rivers, woods and places; also their names that they might be able to give a satisfactory account of the same, when they should return. Furthermore, he enjoined them to act amicably, to observe a pleasant deportment towards the nations, to spy out some convenient locality, suitable afterwards for the erection of strongholds and castles, and to get some of the people introduced into Moscow, if in any way poſsible. In this manner they left Moscow, provided with clothes, guns and ammunition and also presents, and then came to Witsogda, to the Aniconij, who induced people to go with them; also many children and friends of theirs accompanied them thither.

Having arrived there, they did what was told them, and showed the people great friendship, enquiring diligently who were the most distinguished among them, upon whom they conferred great honour, giving them many presents of small value, which however seemed in their eyes to be very precious and costly: — yea, they awaited them with great rejoicing and shouting, falling down at the feet of the givers, seeing them dreſsed in such costly raiments, and not being accustomed to this they thought them Gods.

But when the Muscovites spoke to men conversant in the languages, who were Samoyeds and who had dwelt for some years with the Muscovite farmers in villages, and had learned the language, they told them their Emperor was nearly a God; yea, speaking of many things, they excited in these poor people a desire to see this, who, wishing for nothing better, accepted the proposal; they asked moreover if they would leave some Muscovites behind with them, as hostages to learn the language. So they got many of these people on this side the river Oby to take their part, who

submitted to the Muscovite Emperor, and directly allowed the Muscovites to levy a tax on them. They promised, besides, to pay each of them, and even their children that had only just learned to handle a bow, — a couple of sable skins, which they considered, among themselves only, of small value; but held by the Muscovites to be like jewels and then promised to hand over these gifts to those who might be appointed to receive them, and this literally happened.

They then crofsed the river Oby and traversed the country to the extent of 200 miles, while they beheld many rare animals, beautiful fountains, fine shrubs and woods, and also a great number of Samoyeds; some of whom rode on elks and others were sitting in sledges, drawn by stags or dogs thad had the swiftnefs of stags. In a word, there were many things to excite their wonder, all of which they took good care to note down in due order, so that they might afterwards give a good account of every thing they saw. Then they returned, taking a few well disposed Samoyeds along with them, and leaving some Muscovites in the country to learn the language. Upon arriving at Moscow they brought an exact account of every thing to aforesaid Boris and Boris again informed the Emperor. With great astonishment they looked at the Samoyeds, that had come with them, who were ordered to shoot, and which they performed with such dexterity, that they could scarcely believe their eyes. For a small piece of coin, smaller than a halfpenny, they placed as a mark in a tree, and then went away from the mark at such a distance that they could scarcely see it any longer. Notwithstanding they hit the mark as often as they shot at it, to the astonishment of the beholders.

These wild people, in their turn, beheld the manner of living of the people of Moscow with great wonder, and also

the customs of the city and such like things. But they were struck with awe on beholding the Emperor, decked in costly array, sitting on horseback, or riding in a coach drawn by a great number of horses splendidly equipped, and surrounded by many high dignitaries in costly apparel. They likewise gazed intently at all the soldiers who, gun in hand, walked in red coats along the train; the Emperor being always when he rode out, surrounded by four hundred guardsmen. With great astonishment they also listened to the chime of the clocks which are very numerous in Moscow. Nor did all the splendid shops and magnificent articles the lefs attract their admiration. In short, they fancied that they had got into the abode of the Gods, and wished much to be again with their brethren to relate all this to them, calling them happy who might obey such a master as the Emperor, whom they thought a God. Also the food, they received in Moscow, they liked much, discerning very well that it was of much better taste than the raw beasts or dried fish they had at home.

In short, they promised the Emperor to acknowledge him as their sovereign Lord and to persuade their fellow countrymen, far and near, to do the same. They requested the Emperor, graciously to send them governors to rule over them, to whom they would then pay the aforesaid tribute. As to their idolatry, no notice was taken of that, and they retained their old notions, but I believe that the Christian faith would soon be introduced, as soon as Christian teachers were appointed for that task; and this will be the case, if they are not so much engaged in carrying on violent wars.

All this, having thus happened as above mentioned, the children of Aniconij were highly extolled. Every where much

liberty was allowed them, and they were even entrusted with the government of some places on the vicinity of their own lands, which were extensive and important. They even owned a large extent of country, hundred of miles in circumference, situated along the rivers Duyna, Witsogda and Soehna, so that they became rich and opulent and were daily loaded with honours.

In Moscow they resolved, after deliberation upon the subject, to build there along and near the river Obi, in the plain field, strongholds, in spots which nature pointed out as fit localities for the purpose. These fortreſses were then to be provided with soldiers, and a general Governor appointed to extend and explore the country, and eventually to incorporate it. All this took place as aforesaid. First some castles were built, for which large beams were supplied from the neighbouring forests and then filled up with clay; then these strongholds were filled with soldiers, while many people were sent thither daily, and in time, formed large communities composed of Poles, Tartars, Ruſsians and other nations.

Bad people, under sentence of banishment, traitors and thieves, and the like refuse of mankind, who had deserved death, were sent thither. Some of them were kept in confinement, and had to stay there according to the nature of their punishment. In this way, by degrees large cities and communities sprang into existence, forming now almost a kingdom, and many poor people went thither, as they enjoyed many privileges and had land for nothing. This country was called Siberia, and a city was built called Siber. When they first heard in Moscow of Siberia, criminals trembled, just as in Amsterdam malefactors were frightened at the name of the penitentiary. For such people were sent immediately to Sibirdam. It has now become so common, as to attract little

notice, though the lords and nobles who have incurred the Emperors' displeasure, are still afraid of being sent thither for some time, with wife and children, to hold some office, till the Emperors' anger is turned away, when they are again ordered back to Moscow.

In order now to know the way from Moscovia thither, I will next relate to the best of my power, in as far as I have been able to acquire the means with great trouble, through the favour of some friends at court in Moscow, whom I got when I lived there, and were kindly disposed towards me and gave me the permiſsion, which they scarcely would have dared to grant, had it not been for my long entreaty. Had it become known in time of peace at Moscow, their conceſsion would have cost them their lives, for the Muscovites are such kind of people that they will not allow the secrets of their country to be divulged.

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE ROADS AND RIVERS FROM MUSCOVY,

EASTWARD AND EAST-TO-NORTH LANDWARD, AS IT IS ALREADY DAILY TRAVELLED OVER BY THE MUSCOVITES. ALSO THE NAMES OF THE CITIES BUILT THERE BY THE MUSCOVITES, WHICH WERE TOO IN POSSESSION OF ITS GOVERNOR, WHO ORDERED THE COUNTRY INHABITED EVERY WHERE TO BE EXPLORED AND OCCUPIED, NEARLY AS FAR AS GRAND TARTARY.

From Witsogda Soil, where the Aniconij reside, they travel the river upwards, till they come to a little town, inhabited by the Muscovites, called Javinisco, at a distance of 17 days' journey from the city Soil, up the river, travelling along rivers and through woods. This river Witsogda falls from a range of mountains called Joegoria, which extend from Tartary southwards, to near the Sea northward. From the same mountains falls the river Petsiora, which throws itself into the sea on this side of Waygats.

From Javinisco, travelling onward for the space of three weeks, they come to a river called Ne-em or „Stom" (silent) in Dutch, so called on account of its silent course between the woods. Having travelled about five days in boats or rusts this river Ne-em, they have to carry their boats for more than a mile by land, for this Ne-em takes another direction than the one they have to follow, so that for shortness' sake they travel a mile by land. They then reach a river, called Wyssera, and this river throws itself from rocky

cliffs, named Camena by the Muscovites, lying also in the mountains Joegoria. Thus travelling along the river downwards for 9 days, they arrive at a small town, called Soil Camscoy, which is built by the Muscovites as a resting place for travellers, for this is a starting point to go farther by land, and the river runs on in its course, and at last falls into the river Cam. — This river flows below the city Viatea in Muscovia, and terminates in the great river Rha or Volga, which flows into the Caspian sea with 70 inlets. All this is confirmed by the testimony of persons, who have themselves seen and enquired into it.

Having stayed at Soil Camscoy, many horses were brought in course of time, and the place becomes already well-peopled and the country, round about, well-provided with villages and cattle. Being mostly Rufsians and Tartars, they place their baggage on horses and travel from there mostly over mountains covered with pines and firs, and other singular trees, and crofs a river in the mountains called Soyba and another called Coosna, both running towards the north. These mountains are divided into three parts and it is a very different country from the one they left, producing finer woods, firmer timber and also many herbs growing there. Their name during a journey of two days is Coosvinscoy-Camen; the two following days the name is Cirginscoy-Camen; and then during a journey of four days Podvinsco-Camen, and at last one arrives at a city called Vergateria. These three afore-named deserts are mostly frequented by wild Tartars and Samoyeds, who are constantly employed in catching costly game for the Muscovites. That range of mountains, Podvinscoy-Camen, is the highest and, in many places, covered with snow and clouds; it is very difficult to travel over, but it becomes by degrees very low.

On coming to afore-said Vergateria, the arrival of spring must be awaited, as there is a river Toera which is very shallow all the year round, deriving there its source, but in spring the snow of the mountains makes it very deep and they then travel further on by means of boats and barges.

This city Vergateria is the first in the land of Siberia and was built 21 years ago, with other cities round about, and is well peopled; they also cultivate the land as they do in Muscovy.

There is likewise a Governor, who sends every year in spring a large quantity of provisions and grains, all along these rivers throughout the Siberian land in all castles and places where soldiers and military men are. This is the case too beyond the Oby in all places and fortrefses belonging to the Muscovites, for there they do not as yet regularly cultivate the ground, the Samoyeds living on game, as has already been stated.

Sailing down this river Toera, so called, they arrive after five days at a city Japhanim, built two years ago, and supplied with inhabitants.

On reaching Japhanim, they travel on to said Toera and after two days'journey, this river begins to take a very crooked course, so that they are often obliged to set on land to keep the right direction and take the shortest way.

This place is now inhabited by Tartars and Samoyeds, who keep cattle as a means of subsistence, and have boats besides.

After proceding from the river Toera, they come to a large river Tabab, this being about 200 miles from Vergateria. Next, they reach Tinnen, a well peopled city, also built by the same afore-said. Many travel also from Japhanim in sledges during the winter, as far as Tinnen, in twelve days,

and an extensive trade is now carried on in furs between the Muscovites, the Tartars and Samoyeds; and this is a very convenient place for those who want to be absent only for half a year. Many however prefer going further on, even far beyond the river Oby, as well East as South.

From Tinnen one reaches Tobolsca, the capital of the Siberian cities; there is the seat of Siberia and the supreme Viceroy of the Muscovites, and all cities must bring their annual tribute from yonder side as well as this side the Oby, which is collected and sent yearly, with an escort of Cossacks and soldiers, to Moscow; also strict justice is here administered. And all Governors in Samoyeda and Siberia must obey this Viceroy. There is also an extensive trade carried on in every article brought from Muscovy thither. Also Tartars from the south come at a great distance from Tartary, and many other nations who gradually arrive there, in proportion as the fame of the country spreads wider. This is very advantageous to the Muscovites, who have peacefully annexed it, so that they do not fear its inmates, who feel kindly disposed towards them. There are also churches every where; would to God the cruel Spaniards had obtained poſseſsion of America in such peaceful guise, instead of exercising such inhuman cruelty, then at least one might have not begrudged it them, for much more may be gained through kindneſs as I have noticed, and as may be daily seen in the example of the Muscovites, rather than with cruel tyranny or brute force.

This afore-said city Tobolsca is situated on the large river Yrtys, which precipitately falls from the Sout h and flows as fast as the Danube, falling into the river Oby. It appears to derive its source from the same district as the Oby; on the other side of the city runs the afore-said river Tobol, whence the city derives its name.

Into the river Tobol a river falls which seems to descend straight from the North and from the mountains, near the sea-side, and is called by the savages Taffa. Near this same river the Muscovites have recently built a city called Pohem and stocked it with all kinds of people from the Siberian cities because there is such fine tillage-land all round about the country and fine forests full of game, of leopards, lynxes, foxes, civets, sabels and marters.

This city is situated at the distance of two weeks'journey from Tobolsca, to the north of the afore-mentioned river Yrtys, which throws itself also into the Oby, at the distance of a fortnights'journey from Tobolsca and at the mouth of this river there was formerly also built a city named Olscoy-gorot. This city was however cleared away by order of the Governor in Siberia, without afsigning any reason, I think it was on account of the cold, or because, according to their opinion, it was too near the sea-side, fearing that some secret attack or alteration might be made. A large extent of water supplied by the great river Oby embraces as with an arm an extensive tract of land, again falls into the Oby, and then forms a large island. On that island they built another city instead of the ruined one, calling it Zergolt, and it was situated about 50 miles higher up than the former had stood.

And when people sail from there up the river, they use very little tackle for their boats, either because there is little wind, or on account of the elevation of the country, for although the Oby is very large and wide, they pull the boats, as is done along nearly all rivers in Muscovy. Travelling from Zergolt about 200 miles upward they arrive at a castle called Norinscoy, built about 13 years ago, when the Great Governor sent men from Siberia in quest of lands fit for people to live in, and to build cities. Then they built

there a castle, now occupied by some soldiers, in a pleasant healthy and warm place, very fertile and provided with fine animals and handsome birds. It is situated in the South-East and has afterwards become a community.

The people were ordered to seek in the direction of a warmer temperature and spy out the country, but at the same time to act in a friendly manner towards the inhabitants, whom they might meet or find, in order to get more people. When they proceeded landward in troops, to a distance of 400 miles, they beheld every where fine tracts of country, not inhabited and in a wild state of nature.

After travelling up the river Oby at about a distance of 200 miles, now 10 years ago, they came to a fine country which was very mild, so that there was no discomfort or inconvenience felt and scarcely any winter there. When they returned to Siberia, they were required to come to Moscow. Boris Goddenoof governed in that city, who took the matter to heart and directly ordered that the Governor should send people from Siberia to build a city there. This was done accordingly, and a fine castle was built with some other houses, so that it is now a fine city, called Toom, for they heard afterwards, that many Tartars had lived there, and it was reported those Tartars had given the city that name on account of its pleasantness. These Tartars had a king over them called Altijn; the city itself is often still attacked by divers tribes, scattered about there; but is now so powerful that it will in time become a small kingdom.

Between this castle Norinscox, this city Toom and Siberia, they still daily find many wandering tribes, who call themselves Ostachii, who now already also unite themselves with Muscovites, Tartars and Samoyeds in Siberia, and deal friendly towards them, some of them bringing also gold and

other things. They have many kings among them, who are like the Indians, namely: the lesser ones who live in East-India, and not the greater. In short, the Muscovites have pushed on so far in those quarters that it is quite surprising.

There are also many castles and small cities between the rivers Oby and Yrtys which were built at the same time as Tobolsca, or a little after. These are now very rich, being mixed up with Muscovites, Tartars and Samoyeds, who are not savages, and these cities are called, Tara, near which place the rivers Oby and Yrtys are at ten days' distance from each other; another city is called Jorgoet, which was built about fourteen or fifteen years ago, also Besou, and Mangansoiscoy-gorad. These cities are situated up towards the south, but on the west-side of the river Oby, the inhabitants daily try to get further and further.

Here, on this side the Oby, lie the cities Tobolsca, Sibier, Beresai, and many others situated along-side several rivers, and many more are built daily. But the cities Narim and Toom lie on the other side the river Oby; here the people often use stags, and nimble dogs, which they feed with fish, and especially dried thornback which, according to their opinion, makes them particularly strong. The city Jorgoet afore-named lies in the Oby on an island.

Proceeding from Narim, upwards to the East, along the river Telt, they have also built a castle and call it Com-gofscoy, and garrisoned it also with men. From this little castle and Narim, they were sent, more than seven years ago, by order of the Siberian governor with sledges and horses straight forward to the east, to seek out whether unknown people were living there. They travelled during ten weeks, right east-ward through vast deserts, finding every where fine pasturages, fine trees and many rivers. Having travelled about the time

mentioned they observed several huts in the fields and hordes of people gathered together, but as they had Samoyeds and Tartars as guides, who might have travelled over these ways, they were not afraid.

The people, they met, came unto them with humble behaviour and signified by the Samoyeds and Tartars, that they called themselves Tingoesy, that they dwelled along the great river, which they called Jeniscea, and said it sprung from the South-East, without knowing its source; but that it was a larger river than the Oby. The people were deformed with swellings under their throats and in their speech they thratled like turkey-cocks. Their language seemed not much to differ from that of the Samoyeds, which understood also many of their words.

The Jeniscea, being a river much larger than the Oby, has high mountains on the East, among which are some vulcanoes, which cast out brimstone. But on this side to the West, the country is plain and fertile, stored with divers plants, trees, fine flowers and many strange fruits, besides very rare fowl. This flat country is overflowed in spring by the Jeniscea about 70 leagues, in like manner, as they report unto us, as the Nile does in Egypt. Wherewith well acquainted, the Tingoesy do keep beyond the river in the mountains, untill its decrease, and they then return with all their cattle into these fertile plains. The Tingoesy, being a very gentle people, by the persuasion of the Samoyeds, without delay submitted themselves to the same Governors, which they reverenced nearly as Gods. What God these people worship, is uncertain, neither as yet can be known, the Moscovites being negligent searchers into such things.

And I am by no means surprised that Waygats is filled up so every year with ice in the North, as the large rivers Oby

and Yeniscea throw forth such vast quantities of ice, and also innumerable other rivers, whose names are unknown, that cast up such immense blocks of thick ice that it can scarcely be believed.

For in spring the ice carries off entire forests, near the sea-side, by its huge strength and size; this is the cause why vast quantities of floating-wood are strewn all along the coast of Waygats. Also in the strait of Nova Zembla, the cold is intensest, and it is therefore not surprising that the ice is heaped up in its narrow passage, and freezes on and on; thus closely pressed together, it gets the thickness of 60 or at least 50 fathoms.

This was ascertained this year by men, who were again sent out in a small vefsel by Isaac le Maire, and who would gladly have had me too, but I declined the offer, for I will show that this pafsage is inaccessible and will always be so, unlefs some other course be taken.

The Muscovites also made a larger voyage along this river, but kept on in a straight easterly direction, hardly venturing to go South, and they had some of these Tingoesy with them, of whom they understood, that in the South there lived many nations that were quite strange to them, and who had also kings who often went to war with each other.

Not having then met with any one, they returned, after some days travelling, but ordered the Tingoesy to search farther on, who promised to do so, and contracted friendship and alliance with them, leaving some Muscovites, allied Samoyeds and Tartars with them, and giving them some presents. Next year the Tingoesy, on their side, sent people Eastwards, still further than they had been before, and went thither in great numbers. At last they found a large river, not quite so wide as the Jeniscea, but with as rapid a stream,

and having kept along its course for some days, they saw at last some folks, whom they overtook, and captured some of them. They could not understand them; only by signs and gestures, they made out so much that thunder was often heard on the other side by their saying: *om-om;* and also a dreadful noise and rumour of human beings; they pointed to the river, saying: *Pesida*, from which the Tingoesy and Tartars concluded that they called the river so. From the words *om-om*, the Muscovites afterwards came to the conclusion, that it must be the sound of bells; and departing, they took some of these folks with them, but all of them died on the way, either through fear or anxiety or change of air, for which the Tingoesy, Samoyeds and those who were with them, felt very sorry, for at their return they affirmed they were very robust people, with a good mien, having small eyes and flat faces, with a brown, somewhat tawny complexion.

The Muscovites, in Siberia, having heard all this of the Samoyeds, who came from the land of the Tingoesy in Siberia, were very desirous to make further research, desiring the Governor to supply them with men, who granted their request, even sending with them many soldiers, and they were ordered to examine every thing closely, and to take Tingoesy and Samoyeds and Tartars wit them. So about 700 men departed, crofsed the river Oby, travelled through the country of the Samoyeds and Tingoesy beyond the large river Jeniscea, proceeding further and further onward. The Tingoesy were their guides, who ran before them, showing great skill meanwhile in catching on their road wherewith to supply the means of nourishment: birds, roes, goats and other strange animals; they also caught fish, the country being intersected with many fine rivers. So they came to

the afore-said river Pesida, and raised huts along the coast and tarried there for some time, till the spring, when they wished to see the river open; and it was nearly spring when they got there. They did not venture to crofs the river for what had been told them before, and now discerned it was the sound of bells. When the wind came from the other side of the river, a noise of people and horses often struck their ear, and sometimes, but not often, they saw sails, going as they thought down-stream, and said that the sails were square, as I think they are in India. Not having met with any people on the side they were, they remained there for some time, and observed also that the river was very high in spring, which they did not care much about, because the ground was high on both sides. Their hearts felt quite delighted at the sight of the beautiful meadow-land, it being then April and May. They also saw many rare herbs, flowers, fruits, and singular trees, animals and curious birds. But as the Muscovites themselves are not inquisitive folks, they did not care much about these things, seeking only their own profit every where, for they are a rude and negligent people.

They then returned in summer travelling slowly, and it was in autumn when they arrived in Siberia, and made known every thing they had seen and heard, confirming it with an oath.

All these forenamed things having become known at court in Moscow, Boris the Emperor and all the great lords were much surprised to hear of all this, and, being excited with the greatest desire to have all this very closely examined, they intended sending next year Ambassadors, with many presents thither, who were to be accompanied by Tartars, Samoyeds and Tingoesy, to crofs the river Pesida, to exa-

mine into the state of things, and to form an alliance with the kings and peoples they might find there. They were likewise ordered to examine, inspect and note down minutely every thing, for they could not forget what they had heard of the sound of the bells. But all this did not happen, for at that time all this great trouble and inland wars had commenced in Muscovy, as may be understood from the description.

I presume this is the commencement of the kingdom of Cathaya, which borders on China and India, and the Muscovite may take care lest he run his head against the wall; but time will teach all, if they should try it afterwards.

Notwithstanding, the Governors sent out an expedition thither, during the Muscovite wars, in which many citizens voluntarily accompanied them from Siberia, and on arriving in the country of the Tingoesy, by the river Jeniscea, they nearly all performed the journey on foot, so that many who had been accustomed to live in ease, died of fatigue, and found at last verified what the others had said. Besides this, they heard sometimes the noise of people and bells, but being difsuaded by the Tingoesy, they did not venture to crofs the river. They saw flames issuing from some of the mountains, situated there, from which they brought sulphur and goldstone, so that it appears that many precious mines were found there.

The Governor of Siberia also ordered some boats to be made with covered decks, and commanded that they should set out in spring, from the river Oby to the sea, and keep along the sea-coast near the land, till they should come to the river Jeniscea, for he said that this river would at last reach the sea, ordering them to continue their voyage in this river for a few days. On the other hand the Governor

sent out also men by land, directing them to remain there alongside the river, till they should discover these boats, enjoining them, if they did not find them, to return within a year. Those whom he sent out to sea were ordered to investigate all there was to be seen, and bade the Commander Luca to accompany them, whom he instructed to note down every thing, and so they departed. These men accordingly arrived at the mouth of the afore-said river, and they met each other there; as those, who had gone by land, had sent some on rafts and boats down the current of the river, who met the boats on the sea-side and found all as the Governor had told them before, namely according to his opinion. As however their Commander Luca aforenamed had died, with some others of the chief men, they found it advisable to separate from each other, and each to go his own way, and so they arrived home again. On reaching Siberia, they noted down every thing, making a good report to the Governor, who sent it to the Emperor in Moscow, where this report was enclosed in the treasury in Moscow, till the wars should be ended; then it would be examined; but I suppose it was all lost, which is a great pity, for they have found in it many rare things of islands and rivers, birds and beasts, till far beyond the Jeniscea.

As a good friend of mine in Muscovy had a brother sent there, he gave me a blank map of it, as he had understood from his brother's own lips, who is no more, but who had himself been through Waygats and knew all places as far as the Oby; but what was beyond it he had only by hear-say; so that said very small map is merely a sketch relating to the sea coast. I obtained it with much trouble, for if it were discovered, it would cost that Muscovite his head, and therefore we pafs by his name in silence.

Into the great river Oby there falls also another river, which they call Taas, and which seems to come from the vicinity of the Jeniscea out of a large wood, whence also another river flows, not far from the one already named, and falls into the Jeniscea. So they can travel by water from the Oby through the meadow-land of the Samoyeds; proceeding only two miles by land, they come to a river called Torgalf, and arrive with the falling water in the Ieniscea; this is very convenient for travelling and was recently discovered by the Samoyeds and Tingoesy.

But it is a pity that the Dutch have not succeeded in getting through Waygats, and they do not know how to set about it; with vefsels they will not succeed, had they tried it a hundred times over. And if they would pry into all these lands, they should be obliged to remain there two or three years near Waygats or Pechora, where they would find good harbours and provisions. Thence they should send people in boats, as the Rufsians do, and also contract friendship with the Rufsians, who would then willingly show the way, and so all would be discovered.

Many fine places would be found out, islands and solid land; but it is to be doubted whether America near China is not connected with these three parts of the world by a strait, like that which unites Africa to Asia by the Red Sea; and this is indeed very pofsible; for who can tell whether it is open, except by what is found in some writings of the heathens, who afsert that it is separated from each other, for which they adduce many proofs.

If however it is open, the strait must be very narrow, for I had nearly said it would have been impofsible for people to get into America, because Adam was created in Asia, and we read nownere in Holy Scripture that ships or

boats existed before the deluge; besides it is well known that there is but one world and that man did not derive his origin in various places, but only in one place namely in Paradise, etc.

Now it might again be asked how people have every where got into the islands, and this happened, according to my opinion, also after the deluge. Likewise in America, there is a narrow strait, as we know, and perhaps such a narrow strait may be between Asia and America; though now-a-days some firmly maintain there is a large sea between both, more than a hundred miles in breadth.

FINIS.

ACCOUNT

OF A CERTAIN MEMORIAL PRESENTED TO HIS MAJESTY BY THE CAPTAIN PEDRO FERNANDEZ DE QUIR CONCERNING THE POPULATION AND DISCOVERY OF THE FOURTH PART OF THE WORLD CALLED AUSTRALIA INCOGNITA OR UNKNOWN AUSTRALIA, ITS GREAT RICHES AND FERTILITY, DISCOVERED BY SAID CAPTAIN.

Sire!

I, captain Pedro Fernandez de Quir, declare that this is the eighth request, I have presented to your Majesty, concerning the population as it should take place in the country, which your Majesty has ordered to be explored in the regions of the unknown Australia. Without any resolution having been taken with me, nor any answer or hope given assuring me of my appointment, notwithstanding a sojourn of 14 months at this court and having been engaged for 14 years in transacting this businefs without salary, or any thing done to my profit, acting only from motives of goodnefs; and I have had to struggle with innumerable continual opposition and travelled 20000 miles by sea and land, having spent all my property, suffered personal destitution, and endured so many and dreadful things, that they seem to me almost incredible, and all that not to give up a work of so much mercy and devotion. — For which reason and for the love of God I humbly beseech your Majesty that he may be pleased not to allow me, after such constant labour and anxiety, after so much perseverance and well founded efforts, to be deprived

of the fruits I so longed for and solicited, since the honour and glory of God and your Majesty's service are so deeply concerned in the matter, and infinite good will be the result, which will last as long as the world stands, from hence forth unto all eternity.

1. Concerning the extent of these recently discovered lands, judging from what I have seen and from what the captain Louis de Paez de Torres, Admiral under my command, has informed your Majesty, there is good reason to conclude that its length is as great as that of entire Europe, Asia Minor to the Caspian Sea, with Persia and all the islands of the Mediterranean and the great Sea, about and all round the same provinces, England and Ireland included. This unknown part is the fourth of the whole of our globe and so large that it can contain twice as many kingdoms and seigniories as those your Majesty now holds as Sovereign Lord, and this without being exposed to the neighbourhood of the Turks, Moors or other nations, who are accustomed to harafs and torment their neighbours.

All the lands which we have seen, lie within the torrid zone and a portion of them are contiguous to the Equinoctial line, having a breadth of 90° and some lefs, and if they continue as they promise to do, there will be found lands opposite the foot of the best of Africa, the whole of Europe and the greater part of Asia Major.

I predict that since the lands I have seen on 15° are better than Spain, the others, which are situated higher on, must be relatively like an earthly Paradise.

2. In these lands is a great number of people; their complexion is white, brown, mulatto, Indian and mixed. Their hair is either black, long and loose, or frizzled and curled and sometimes red and very thin. This diversity is a sign

of their great intercourse and close contact, for which reason and on account of the goodnefs of the land and because they have no guns or other murderous fire-works to mafsacre each other, and as they do not work in silver-mines, and for many other reasons, it is probable that the population is very numerous. But it cannot be perceived that they are acquainted with any particular art or science, and they have no walls nor strongholds, nor king, nor law, being only a lot of bad heathens, divided into parties and not agreeing friendly among each other; their usual weapons are bows and arrows, but not poisoned, clubs, sticks, pikes, and shafts all of wood; they cover their loins, are cleanly, merry, reasonable, and very thankful as I myself have often experienced, so that there is reason to hope that, with the aid of God and kind means, they will be very manageable folks, soon satisfied, easy to teach and to please, which three things are at first very necefsary, to bring those people to such holy purposes as require the greatest zeal and earnestnefs. The houses are of wood, covered with leaves of palm-trees; they use earthern pots, have braided ropes and plaited nets; marble is wrought by them, they make flutes, drums, and spoons of varnished wood; they have their houses of prayer and burials, their gardens neatly got up, and hedged around; they make much use of pearl-shells, and make of them gouges, chisels, saws, pick-axes and large and small ornaments which they wear round their necks. The islanders have their vefsels well built and fitted out to go to foreign countries, all of which is a certain sign of the vicinity of a people of superior civilisation, and no less mark of this is their castration of swine and poultry.

3. The bread they eat they make of three sorts of roots, which are in great number, and require no labour, for they

only want baking and boiling, they are nice, wholesome and nutritive, last long and there are some which are an ell in length and half an ell thick; fruits are very plentiful and very good; platanos in six sorts, large quantities of almonds of four kinds; large obos, which is a fruit of the size and taste of quinces; many inland nuts, oranges, and lemons which the Indians do not eat, and other excellent and large fruits of equally good quality which we have tasted; sugar cane in many sorts and of large size is found in abundance and apples too. There are likewise vast numbers of palmtrees from which the juice Tuba may be readily extracted, of which wine is made, vinegar, honey and whey; the palmitas are very good; the fruit these palmtrees produce are cocoanuts; when they are green they are used instead of cardos, and the marrow is like cream; when ripe they supply food and drink by sea and land; when old they yield oil for light, and are used to cure wounds like balsam; when young, the shells make very good barrels and bottles; the inside of the shell is used as oakum to caulk vefsels with and all sorts of rope and tackle, and the usual kinds of string and tinder are made of it. And, better still, of the leaves they make sails for small vessels and fine mats and tiles, as a kind of thatchwork to line and cover houses with, which are built on straight and high piles; of the wood they make shelves, pikes, and other sorts of weapons and oars, with many other useful things for daily want. It is to be noticed that these palmyards are a kind of vineyards whose fruit and wine are gathered all the year round, no abundance is wanting and neither time nor money required. The vegetables, seen there, are cucumbers, large and many beets, green herbs and also beans. As for meat, there are many tame pigs, like our own, poultry, capons, partridges, ducks, turtle-doves, pigeons, wood-

doves and goats, which the other captain saw. The Indians also gave signs of cows and buffaloes. There are many fishes: hargos, pesce-reyes, lizas, soles, small salmons, meros, shad, macabis, casanes, pampanos, sardines, thornbacks, cormorants, chitas-viejas, conger-eels, pesces puercos, chapines, rubia almexas and garnet, and other sorts of which I do not recollect the name, and there must be a great many more besides, as all those mentioned were caught very near the ships.

If one attentively considers all that has been said, it will be found that there are so many and such good provisions which afford immediate enjoyment, so that even march-pane and many confectionaries are to be had, and without their being imported from abroad. — And with respect to the crew, there is besides the articles mentioned no lack of large hams, pots of butter and large pigs, with abundance of pickles and spices, many of which articles are like ours, and there are perhaps many more, so that this is a sufficient proof that the country is quite adapted to produce all other things found in Europe.

4. The riches consist of silver and pearls, which I saw myself, and gold which the other captain saw, as he tells us in his narrative; and these are the three richest sorts nature produces. — There is likewise an abundance of nutmegs, mastic, pepper, ginger, which both we saw. Cinnamon is known there and cloves probably too, considering other spices are found there, and those countries being parallel and little differing from Terrenate and Bachan. There is also stuff to make silks, pita, sugar and anise for distillery.

There is good ebony wood and innumerable kinds of wood, to build as many vessels as one might choose, with all sorts of material for sails, and three kinds of rigging, one of which like our hemp; and with the oil of cocos you can

make galagala as a substitute for tar. A species of turpentine is found there too, which the Indians use to tar their piraguees, or vefsels, with. And because there are goats, and cows are known, there is probably Cordovan-leather, tan, and meat in abundance. As bees have been seen, honey and wax is probably found there too. Besides all these riches the existence of many other things is implied. Considering the site and position of the land, combined with the many good things which industry may add, as there is such an abundance of things indigenous and to foster ours, which I will import as soon as possible with all the other of the best and most useful found in Peru and New Spain, it appears that all this taken together, will make the country so rich, that it will be sufficient to supply itself and America at the same time, and to render Spain great and wealthy, in such wise as I shall point out, if I am afsisted by others to carry out my design. Concerning what has been seen with regard to the sea-coasts, I beg to observe, Sire, that from the very inmost part of the country there are such vast treasures and riches and good things to be expected, as we have only just begun to collect. The remark I have to make is, that it was my chief intention alone to seek for such a large country as I have found, and that on account of my illnefs, and other causes which I abstain from mentioning, I have not been able to see all I had wished; even every thing I had desired to look at, could not be seen in one month of which there are twelve in a year, and accordingly denote the several qualities and fruits which all the various lands produce. Furthermore the Indians of these lands must not be judged of according to our wants, tastes and desires and other considerations, but must be viewed as people who try to spend their lives in performing as little labour as pofsible,

which they do without fatiguing themselves in any thing that we do.

5. The conveniences and comforts of life are found as great there as ma y be expected in such a well cultivated, delightful and cool land, which is mouldy, fat and of a good substance, with loam-pits to build houses of: stones, bricks and every thing else made of loam, and in the neighbourhood also many rough and square marble-stones from which costly and handsome buildings may be made. All kinds of wood fit for every building purpose are to be found there; a beautiful site of valleys and fields, mostly intersected, and high massive rocks; many rivulets and flowing rivers which afford much facility to construct watermills, azenas, trapiches and other water-works. Effenos, saltkilns and forests of reed prove the fertility of the country, as reed is found there of five and six palms and less, and the fruit in proportion; at the end thin and hard, the rind smooth. There are such good flints as any to be found in Madrid.

The Bay of St. Philips and Jacob is twenty miles in circumference; it is very handsome and free of access by day and by night, and all round there are many inhabited villages, in which we saw at a great distance clouds of smoke ascend by day, and much fire by night. Their harbour, called Veracruz, or the Holy Cross, is so spacious that it can contain a thousand vessels; the ground is smooth and of black sand; there are no holes and one may fasten anchors there at as many fathoms as one chooses, from forty fathoms to half a fathom, between two rivers; the one as large as the Guadalquivir in Sevilla, with breakers or high running flood of more than two fathoms, where good frigates and patasses may safely lie; in the other our barks entered freely and drew quite clear water in all the places where it

is found. The place for the discharge of vessels runs along a shore of three miles, having for the greater part a pebbly bottom of black, small and large flinty stones, fit to ballast vefsels with. As the shore shews no signs of rents or crevices and the plants growing along the sides are green, it is evident they did not suffer from the violence of the surge, and as the trees grew up erect, without damage or injury, it appeared quite clear that there are no violent storms. This harbour, besides its spaciousnefs, pofsefses another eminent quality, namely that of recreation, for as soon as day-break commenced, the neighbouring wood resounded with the sweet harmony of many thousands of birds, among which there seemed to be nightingales, blackbirds, quails, finches, innumerable swallows, paraquitos, and a parrot we saw, besides many other kinds of birds. Even you heard the chirping of grafshoppers and crickets. All the morning and the evening many delightful odours were diffused by all kinds of flowers, even orange-blossoms and the herb alvahaca. And all these delightful things lead to the conclusion that the air must indeed be excellent there, and that nature maintained an excellent order throughout her works.

6. This harbour and bay were still improved in excellence by the neighbourhood of so many good islands, and more particularly of seven islands, of which the rumour goes that they measure two hundred miles; we know that one of them is 50 miles large, at a distance of 12 miles from the harbour.

In short, Sire, I say that on this bay and harbour, which lie $15^1/_3$ degrees longitude from the North-Pole, there may be built immediately a very large and populous city, and that those who may inhabit it, will enjoy all desirable riches and conveniences which time will teach, and which may be

further imparted to the provinces of Chili, Peru, Panama, Nicaragua, Guatamala, New Spain, Terrenate and the Philippines, all of which countries your Majesty reigns over, and should your Majesty become Lord and Sovereign of those I now offer, I hold them to be of such value, that, besides their being like the keys to the afore-mentioned lands, they will prove to be, according to my conviction, with respect to commerce in curious and profitable commodities (not to speak of sovereignty), like a second China, Japan and other provinces on those coasts of Asia with all its islands. To explain in short what I feel, and can prove in a meeting of geometricians, I will only aſsert that these lands can supply and maintain two hundred thousand Spaniards. In short, Sire, this is the world of which Spain promises to become the centre; and please to note that for this body this is the pivot.

The mild temperature and virtue of the atmosphere is, Sire, such as may be deduced from all that has been stated, and proved by the fact, that, although our people were all strangers there, nobody has become ill, notwithstanding the usual labour, sweating, exposure to the wet, and without abstaining from drinking water, previous to taking food, or eating every thing the country produces, or avoiding the evening-air, the moon or sun, which is not sultry in day-time. After midnight a blanket was very necessary and acceptable. As the natives are in general of good stature, very devout, some very old, though they dwell very close to the ground, this is a sign of good health; for if the soil were unhealthy, they would build their houses higher from the ground, as they do in the Philippines, and in other places I have seen. So, fish and meat for instance remain sweet, unsalted, for two days and longer. — Fruit, brought from there, of which I

have two specimens, are in good condition, as may be seen, though they were picked too early, because there are no sandy grounds, nor thistles, nor thorny trees, nor any growing with their roots above ground. Furthermore there are no drowned lands, no pools, nor snow on the high mountains, nor crocodiles in the rivers, nor poisonous malignant reptiles on the mountains, nor ants that are commonly very noxious in the houses and to fruit, nor niguas, nor caterpillars, nor gnats. And for this reason I maintain that this country is for our purpose one excelling all the rest and worthy to be esteemed as highly as many Indian countries, which for these very plagues are uninhabitable, also as other lands, where they are a real torment, which I myself can testify.

7. These are, Sovereign Lord, the excellencies and virtues of the lands I have discovered, of which I have taken possession in the name of your Majesty, under your royal colours, which the documents, I have about me, fully testify.

First, Sire, there has been a cross raised and a church erected to our Lady Loretto, and twenty masses performed in it; absolution was granted on Whitsun-day, and a solemn procession held on the day of the Holy Sacrament. In short, the Holy Sacrament, preceeded by your Majesty's Standard, made a tour through these hidden lands, rendering them herewith homage. I erected there three banners and displayed in them the two Columns figuring in your Maj. arms, so that I may say with reason, in as much as this is a part of the country, and in far as this is continent, before and behind, that here the word has been fulfilled (as the columns tell): *Plus ultra.*

And this and every thing else that was done, I have performed as a faithful subject of your Majesty's, and in order that your Majesty may immediately thereto add the glorious

title of Australia of the Holy Ghost, to the greater honour of that same Lord, who has led me, shewn me the land and brought me into the presence of your Majesty, before whom I stand with the same good will I have ever felt in this cause, which I have cherished and which I am attached to beyond all measure, for its value and excellence love. I firmly believe from the wise counsel, magnanimity and christian piety of your Majesty, that the greatest care will be evinced, as indeed it should, in securing the population of these already discovered lands. For the chief reason for feeling united in this matter should be an inducement not to leave the country in a desolate and uninhabited condition, for which the only remedy is, to cause the Lord God to be known, believed in, adored and served there, where now the Devil is worshipped. Moreover this will be the door through which so many nations, now standing under the dominion of your Majesty, will receive good and welfare, and thus prevent the inevitable disasters, which would ensue, in case the enemies of the Roman church succeeded in getting there, to spread their false doctrines and thus to convert all the good, I have described, into greater evil, and call themselves Lords of India, and thus bring on it entire ruin. Furthermore I believe that your Majesty is well convinced that such ruinous consequences as I have just mentioned, and all other disasters, now awaiting or to happen in future, would cost millions of gold and many thousands of people, before it would be possible to adopt an uncertain remedy. May it please your Majesty, now you are able, with a small amount of silver, expended in Peru, to gain Heaven hereafter, an immortal name and the New world with all it promises. And since there is nobody that requires of your Majesty a menial's reward for such great and important boun-

ties of God, now reserved for your happy times, I desire a servant's recompense, Sire, my appointment and dismiſsal, for the galleys are waiting; also I have a good deal to travel, and to get ready and arrange, while many spiritual and temporal interests are hourly involved, and can never more be recovered.

Christopher Colon, was rendered obstinate by his suspicion only — what makes me so troublesome, is what I have seen and touched and now propose. Wherefore may it please your Majesty to order that among the many remedies, only one may be awarded, that I may obtain what I desire, while I promise to be found very reasonable in all things and give entire satisfaction.

Sire, this is a work of vast importance, since the Devil himself wages such bloody warfare against it, and it beseems not that he should be found so powerful, while your Majesty is its Lord Protector.

ACCOUNT OF THE VOYAGE

AND THE NEWLY DISCOVERED STRAIT OF Mr. HUDSON.

Mr. Hudson, who had several times sought a paſsage Westward, had the object in view, to get through Lumbley's inlet into Fretum Davis in a continuous sea, as we have seen in his map by Mr. Plantius, and to run westward of Nova Albion into Mar del Zur, through which an Englishman, according to the drawing of the former, had paſsed. But after much trouble he found this way, which is drawn here on this map, and which he would have continued, if the common crew had not shewn so much unwillingneſs; for as they had been out already 10 months, having however been victualled for only 8 months, and had seen only one man on the whole way, who brought them a large animal which they eat, which man however did not return, because he was badly treated, the common crew (when they had again reached from 52 degrees' longitude, at which height they paſsed the winter, 63 degrees' longitude, along the west-side of the bay, into which they had run, where they discovered a full sea and high waves from the North-West), at last revolted against their masters, who desired to go further, and placed their superiors together in a sloop or boat outside the veſsel, and then sailed with the ship to England. For this reason, when they came home, they were all thrown

into prison. This summer there have again been expedited thither, by authority of the King and the Prince of Wales, vefsels to discover the pafsage further, and to search out Mr. Hudson and his friends, which vefsels are ordered to pafs both as soon as the pafsage is found, and to send home one with the tidings we expect.

Remarks on this Rufsian map, and also on the intervening passages, which Isaac Massa has added to the description.

On the map Massa has interpreted the Rufsian name, which was written in Greek letters, on the land above the street of Matseioftsar, — otherwise called Matenskinsarck and Costinsarck — by America, as he had written that in my example, which was a great mistake. For the land which William Barentsz has sailed along, and on which he built the abiding house, extends as far as even 60 miles higher North, and has always been called by the name of Nova Zembla, which means as much as New-Land, and is thought to be an island.

But Ds. Peter Plantius has a contrary opinion of it, from the account of Willem Barentsz and Hans van Uffelen of Rotterdam, who have told him that they had understood from a chief of the Samoyeds on the south-side of the strait of Weygats, that aforesaid Nova Zembla is fastened eastward to the south of the continent, and that the Mar More (which he explains to be the Pacific Sea) is stopped up to the east with ice, which comes from the great rivers, and would appear also in some measure from this map, if the land which is drawn to the north of the river Peisida, and the land of Nova Zembla, were joined together.

But as Jan Huyghen writes that the Amsterdam interpreter

has understood many things wrong, and that the Rufsians have told his interpreter, François de la Dale, that no ice whatever is found ten or twenty miles through the strait of Weygats, so we leave this matter, as being as yet uncertain, in suspense. On the first place noted, of which Massa says that he will prove that one may not go through Weygats, it must be observed that he settles the matter somewhat roundly; for it had been done by the Enkhuysers, and could therefore be done again, but it is evident that it could not be done every year.

And in the second place noted, he says that it can not be done in a hundred years; however of the three times, that it has been tried by our Dutchmen, it has succeeded once. The second time they had already come to the States-island, from whence, through fear of being locked in by the ice, they returned.

And the doubts concerning the Strait of Anian, as this is generally called, he also describes somewhat loosely, for he grounds his doubt hereupon, that he does not know how the people could have got into America, if there were a wide space between the continent of Asia and America; although the Chinese and Japanese to the West, as also our nation to the East of it, have both had for long ages always vessels, with which they might easily have been transported.

This I have still to note, that I have spoken of the accident of the Amersfoort clerk on Nova Francia much too decidedly in the preface, for a matter is sometimes very different from what it at first appears, and as the causes why any thing happens are newly always unknown to us, we cannot at all positively assert such things.

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